FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Eisenhower sought Congressional approval of plan to offer Mid-Eastern states American defense guarantee against Red aggression, more economic aid.

UN began Suez clearance work.

Russia loaned Hungary $50 million to ease economic crisis.

Soviets & satellites stepped up criticism of Tito; Poles, Yugoslavs announced agreement on national Communism, relations with USSR.

Rebellions staged in Sumatra against Indonesian Govt.

United States

Controversy over bus desegration continued in Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, Tallahassee.

Whitney named Amb. to Britain.

WORLD AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST

'Ike' for Using U.S. Forces

More Economic Aid Planned

Pres. Eisenhower decided Dec. 27-29 to ask Congress to join him in announcing that the U.S. would oppose—with military might if necessary—any armed Soviet aggression in the Middle East. This declaration was to be part of a proposed new "Eisenhower Doctrine" that would include increased U.S. economic aid to counter Soviet economic penetration in the Middle East & to help in the settlement of the area's problems. [See pp. 403A2, 339D-E2]

Plan 'Tested' Via Press

The fact that Mr. Eisenhower & State Secy. John Foster Dulles were considering this plan—which Dulles was said to have originated—was made known to *N.Y. Times* writer James Reston by an unnamed "reliable source" Dec. 27. The President, it was reported, had discussed it with Dulles that day and intended to broach it to Congressional leaders Jan. 1. Observers labeled this & subsequent "leaks" to the press a "trial balloon" to test reaction in the U.S. & abroad. By Dec. 29, it was reported, the Admin. had adopted the plan.

Dulles Outlines Principles

Dulles & U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. conferred with UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld in New York Dec. 31 and were said to have discussed the new U.S. plan. Dulles Dec. 31 issued a statement saying U.S. policies had not "yet been finalized" and must "reinforce & fit into United Nations policies."

A 2d Dulles statement Dec. 31 recognized that the U.S. "has a major responsibility to help prevent the spread to the Middle East of Soviet imperialism" and would "have to accept" during 1957 "an increasing responsibility to assist the free nations of the Middle East, & elsewhere, to maintain their freedom & to develop their welfare."

Plan Gets Mixed Reception

The new "Eisenhower Doctrine" was criticized by Democratic leaders, but many Republicans seemed ready to support it. Foreign diplomats gave it a mixed reception.

Sen. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), ranking Republican of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com., said Dec. 28 that Congress would act "in the interest of peace" if it gave the President standby authority to use U.S. forces in the Middle East. He said he considered the situation similar to that in 1955, when Congress gave Pres. Eisenhower such authority in the case of Formosa.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. saw no parallel. He pointed out Dec. 28 that before Congress acted in 1955, Mr. Eisenhower had "committed" the U.S. "to defend Formosa against any major assault" and there was "an already negotiated American-Nationalist Chinese security pact." But, he said, in the Middle East "we have already gone to the UN with the matter. Why . . . authorize the President to get us, alone, stuck out there?"

Wiley denied Dec. 30 that the plan meant a break in the Eisenhower policy of working through the UN. He said he was sure the President would not use the authority requested "except in conjunction" with the UN.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. charged Dec. 30 that the Eisenhower Admin. proposed an "adolescent & shocking" shift in position after, "in effect," it had "renounced the use of force." He said it would be wiser to come out for a strong UN police force for the Middle East. Humphrey also accused the Admin. of "insulting" Democratic Senators by telling the press about its plans before informing any members of the Senate majority. He called it "a rather peculiar & unorthodox way of announcing a new policy."

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. said Dec. 30 that he saw no need to give Mr. Eisenhower "advance authority" since Congress would be in session & immediately available if emergency action were required.

Overseas Reaction

Press reports indicated that Britain & France welcomed a strong U.S. gesture to preserve Middle East peace and block Soviet encroachment. It was pointed out that the U.S. Admin. arrived at its new policy without consulting its European allies.

Among Arab nations, the U.S. move was opposed by Egypt & Syria but approved by Lebanese Forgn. Min. Charles Malik, who told *N.Y. Times* reporter Sam Pope Brewer in Beirut Dec. 31 that the U.S. would serve "the cause of peace" if it helped fill the "vacuum of power" in the Mid-East.

The pro-Govt. Egyptian press, rejecting U.S. military intervention, held there was no Middle East power vacuum the Arabs could not fill. Egyptian papers indicated that Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser would accept no foreign influence in the area other than the UN but hoped to benefit from the aid section of the "Eisenhower Doctrine." (Egyptian Finance Min. Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouni asked U.S. Amb.-to-Egypt Raymond A. Hare Dec. 29 to urge the U.S. to free Egyptian assets frozen in U.S. banks since the seizure of the Suez Canal. $46 million in cash & U.S. Treasury bills was involved.)

Syrian Amb.-to-U.S. Dr. Farid Zeineddine warned Dec. 30 that the U.S. plan could not work without "adequate & full consultation with the Arab governments concerned." The "implications" of the U.S. proposal might be "very grave," he said. He visited U.S. Asst. State Secy. William Rountree Dec. 31 to seek information about the plan & to warn that Arabs would not welcome the U.S. as their uninvited protector. He indicated later that the U.S. could take no military steps on its own in the Middle East because the UN Charter permits a nation to use its forces for purposes other than self-defense only if they are put under UN command. He said that Soviet penetration of the area "is not so real" but that "colonial-Zionist policy" was widening the gap between the Arabs & "the West." [See p. 411F2]

UN Begins Suez Clearance

UN salvage crews began Suez Canal clearance operations Dec. 29 in the

* Covers Wednesday, Dec. 26—Monday, Dec. 31, 1956.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

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port of Suez, the southern entry to the canal. Clearance work was extended to the waterway's full length Dec. 31 when Egyptian minesweepers began preceding UN salvage vessels southward through the canal from El Cap. UN sources said Dec. 29 that the UN clearance fleet would number 36 vessels divided into 3 groups—one working northward from Suez to the sunken Egyptian LST *Akka*, a 2d northward from the *Akka* to El Cap, a 3d southward from Port Said to El Cap. 3 Anglo-French vessels were retained to continue salvage work begun in Port Said. [See p. 425E3, map p. 362]

Initial UN salvage operations were based on an Egyptian-UN canal clearance agreement announced Dec. 26. Implementation of the agreement was delayed until political issues were clarified through talks in Cairo Dec. 27-29 involving Andrew W. Cordier, aide to UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, Col. Alfred G. Katzin, Dep. Asst. UN Secy. Gen., & Mahmoud Yunes, Dep. Dir. of the Egyptian Suez Authority. A detailed Egyptian-UN agreement was reached Dec. 30 on deployment of UN salvage ships in the canal. No accord was reported on use of Anglo-French salvage vessels within the canal proper. [See p. 426A1]

U.S. Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler (ret.), UN Suez salvage chief, said Dec. 30 that a 25-foot channel would be open for a limited passage by 10,000-ton vessels (small oil tankers) in Mar., a full channel by May. Wheeler said that the UN would continue salvage work until canal facilities were fully restored but that formal reopening of canal traffic would be up to Egypt.

Egypt Bars Anglo-French Talks

Egyptian Govt. spokesmen said Dec. 26 that Egypt would refuse to resume direct negotiations with Britain & France on settlement of the Suez Canal dispute. Egypt, they said, continued to accept the "6 principles" for a Suez settlement approved Oct. 13 by the UN Security Council, and would insist on negotiating a Suez solution through the UN [see pp. 347D3, 337D2]. Indian UN envoy V. K. Krishna Menon conferred with Pres. Nasser in Cairo Dec. 27-30, reportedly on Indian proposals for a permanent Suez Canal settlement. [See p. 348A1]

Nasser Thanks USSR

Nasser Dec. 27 asked visiting Soviet newsmen to convey his thanks to the USSR for its offer of "volunteers" & diplomatic support for Egypt during the current Mid-Eastern crisis. Nasser said that he hoped Egyptian-Soviet friendship would "grow in strength." (The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* claimed Dec. 28 that "the resolute stand taken by the Soviet Govt." & "all progressive mankind" had brought "ignominious defeat" for the Anglo-French attack on Egypt. Moscow radio said Dec. 28 that Nasser's postponed visit to the USSR would take place in 1957.) [See pp. 411G1, 265C2]

Egyptians Control Port Said

An Egyptian administration under Wing Cmndr. Abdel Latif el Boghdady, Municipal Affairs Min., consolidated control over the Port Said area Dec. 26-31. Egyptian authorities began to collect weapons from civilian irregulars Dec. 30. All UN Emergency Force combat troops were said to have left Port Said by Dec. 30 for Suez Canal Zone & Sinai bases.

Egyptian authorities handed the body of British Lt. A. G. Moorehouse over to UN officials in Port Said Dec. 31. [See p. 425B1-D2]

UN Seeks Israeli Withdrawal

UN envoys Cordier & Katzin assured Egyptian Pres. Nasser Dec. 30 that Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld was exerting pressure to force speedy Israeli withdrawals from Egyptian territory. Meeting with Nasser before leaving for UN Hq. in New York Dec. 31, Cordier & Katzin indicated that the UN would continue to press for Israeli withdrawal up to the 1949 Egyptian-Israeli armistice line. Israeli UN delegation sources said Dec. 31 that Israeli Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban, in talks with Hammarskjöld & the U.S. State Dept., had made clear that Israel regarded its occupation of the Gaza Strip & Gulf of Aqaba areas as "special positions" pending firm guarantees against aggression from these areas. [See p. 425G2]

Israel Dec. 27 offered an unconditional exchange of 5,580 Egyptian PWs held by Israel for the 4 Israelis held by Egypt. [See p. 403C1]

(Dr. Louis Gailland, Intl. Red Cross representative, said Dec. 26 that a visit to the 1,600-yr.-old St. Catherine monastery in Mount Sinai had shown Egyptian reports of Israeli pillage to be "devoid of any foundation." UNESCO Dec. 28 assigned an observer to supervise transfer of the site from Israeli to UN control.)

Israel Charges Arab Raids

An Israeli note Dec. 25 urged the U.S. to use its good offices to halt allegedly Egyptian-directed *fedayeen* raids against Israel. The note to the U.S., & similar messages to France Dec. 26 & Britain Dec. 27, listed 19 raids from Jordanian territory Dec. 3-24. Israel reported 3 more raids Dec. 27, another raid & a Jordanian border incident Dec. 30. [See p. 425D3]

Ben-Gurion Denies French Alliance

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion, speaking in the Knesset (Parlt.) Dec. 31, denied charges that Israel and France were secretly negotiating an alliance. Ben-Gurion said, however, that "the whole Jewish people will be grateful to France for her assistance to Israel in this fateful year." French Premier Guy Mollet, in a message prepared for broadcast to Israel Dec. 31 praised "the audacity of your soldiers." [See p. 419D3]

Syria Gets Leftist Regime

Syrian Premier Sabri el-Assali Dec. 31 announced formation of a new Cabt. drawn from leftist parties in Parliament. Included in the Cabt.: Forgn. Affairs Min.—Salah el-Bitar; Economy—Khalil Kallas; State Mins.—Khaled el-Azm & Salih Akil; Public Works—Fakhir Kayyali; Health—Assad Haroun; Agri.—Hamid Khuja; Eductn.—Hani Sibaai; Finance—Assad Mahasen; Justice—Maamoun al-Kuzbari. [See p. 426D2]

(The *N.Y. Herald Tribune* said Dec. 30 that diplomatic informants in Paris had reported a Syrian-Soviet arms agreement under which Syria would receive 20 MIG-17 jet planes, 50 tanks, armored cars & full equipment for an infantry division & 3 artillery regiments. An estimated 250-750 Soviet technicians were said to be ready to leave for Syria to take command of "pilot units." [See p. 411A3]

Jordan Rejects Soviet Aid

Jordanian Premier Suleiman Nabulsi Dec. 30 rejected suggestions that Jordan accept Soviet aid upon termination of the British-Jordanian defense pact & suspension of the British military subsidy [see p. 403G2]. Nabulsi Dec. 16 advocated formation of an Arab federation to link Arab military & economic policies through a common parliament. [See p. 259A2]

HUNGARY

Russia Grants Loan

Premier Janos Kadar's Soviet-backed Hungarian Govt. announced Dec. 30 that the USSR had loaned Hungary $50 million for buying goods in the West to help reconstruct Hungary's shattered economy.

Nepszabadsag, Socialist Workers (Communist) Party newspaper, indicated Dec. 30 that other provisions of the Soviet loan had exceeded $50 million. Budapest radio said Dec. 30 that loan negotiations were under way with Rumania, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria & "several capitalist countries." It reported that Communist China had been asked for a "large loan" and that talks would begin soon with Poland & Yugoslavia. [See pp. 426G2-427B1]

The USSR had granted Hungary a 100 million ruble ($25 million) emergency credit Oct. 4 in an unsuccessful attempt to ease the Hungarian economic crisis. Of the total, 60 million rubles were to have been spent in the USSR for coke, cotton, synthetic rubber & lead, and 40 million rubles were in the form of a cash loan. (Poland made a $25 million loan of goods available to Hungary Nov. 25.)

Budapest radio conceded Dec. 30 that loans had been sought in an effort to spur crippled production, especially in mining. It said that many engineers & supervisors had fled to the West during the recent fighting. Budapest newspapers reported Dec. 30 that 42,618 miners (50% of Hungary's mine force) had reported for work Dec. 28 & mined 25,855 tons of coal, less than 30% of Hungary's daily requirements.

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Industries, Govt. Drop Workers

The Kadar Govt. decreed Dec. 29 that "all workers who cannot be fully employed because of the present shortage of coal & energy" be dismissed by Jan. 1. The mass dismissal affected thousands of industrial workers & 32,000 civil servants displaced by mergers of the Mining & Chemical Industry Ministries (into the Heavy Industry Min.) and Culture & Eductn. Ministries Dec. 30, and abolition of the Crop Collection, Town & Village Management, State Farm & State Control Ministries. The Kadar Govt. announced Dec. 31 that discharged state employes would be given credit & licenses necessary to set up small businesses. It was reported Dec. 31 that 40,000-50,000 craft licenses would be issued & the punitive income tax on craftsmen abolished. The Budapest City Council Dec. 31 announced issuance of trade licenses to "revive private initiative, which has long been neglected." Finance Min. Istvan Kossa minimized the seriousness of unemployment in Hungary Dec. 29 in view of the "great need of workers" in coal mines & farming. [See p. 426F3]

Russians Reduce Force

Budapest observers reported signs of Soviet troop withdrawals from Hungary Dec. 28-31. It was estimated that 25% of the 12 to 20 Soviet divisions had returned to bases in the USSR & satellite countries. Soviet tanks were withdrawn from Budapest's Danube River bridges Dec. 27 & guards on Hungarian Govt. buildings reduced Dec. 31. [See p. 376C2]

Say Casualties Overestimated

Budapest radio said Dec. 30 that "only between 1,800 & 2,000" Hungarians had been killed in Budapest street fighting during the revolt against the Kadar Govt. It disputed Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru's estimate of Hungarian casualties. [See p. 417D2]

U.S. to Raise Refugee Quota

Pres. Eisenhower's action Dec. 26 in ordering U.S. officials in Austria to continue "tentative" processing of Hungarian refugees was taken as an indication that the U.S. Govt. intended to raise its 21,500 quota on admission of Hungarian escapees. The President acted after Vice Pres. Nixon reported to him Dec. 26 on Nixon's tour of Hungarian refugee camps in Austria & West Germany. Nixon indicated after his meeting with the President that the U.S. refugee quota might be increased to benefit other East European refugees. [See p. 427C-F1]

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) said Dec. 30 that he was "thoroughly convinced" that many Hungarian refugees entering the U.S. had been CP members in Hungary. He urged that all Hungarian escapees be admitted to the U.S. as "parolees" & later be "fully investigated." Nixon, touring the Hungarian refugee reception center at Camp Kilmer, N.J. Dec. 27, said that he knew of no subversives concealed among entering Hungarian escapees. [See p. 396G1]

(11 House Democrats led by Rep. Henry S. Reuss [Wis.] urged Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 29 to adopt a plan for peaceful liberation of the Soviet satellites through disarmament, economic aid to East Europe & international guarantees on civil rights.) [See p. 367B3]

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UN Investigating Com. on conditions in Hungary, named in November by Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, suspended work Dec. 26 after members Alberto Lleras of Colombia, Oscar Gundersen of Norway & Arthur Lall of India decided that further meetings would be useless. [See p. 418F1] . . . **Rockefeller Foundation** Dec. 28 disclosed a 2d contribution of $600,000 to aid young Hungarian refugees remaining in Austria. [See p. 427D1] . . . **Maj. Gen. Bela Kiraly,** Budapest Army & rebel cmndr. under the Imre Nagy regime, was revealed to have reached the U.S. Dec. 30. [See p. 403E3] . . . **Israeli** asylum was accepted by 900 of the 14,000 Jewish escapees from Hungary by Dec. 21. [See p. 427G1]

TITOISM

Russians Assail Nationalists

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev, in a year-end interview Dec. 31 for the Czech CP newspaper *Rude Pravo*, said that "so-called national communism" was in "opposition" to valid Soviet practice and harmed "the whole family of Socialist nations." Khrushchev warned that "enemies of the working class" used "the most treacherous actions [to] cause discord inside the Communist movement, to impair the unity of the Communist & workers' parties." Khrushchev said that Western attemps to start a war or support anti-Communist forces in East Europe would "meet with a proper rebuff." [See p. 323A1-C2]

The Moscow CP newspaper *Pravda*, in an article Dec. 23 directed at Poles & Yugoslavs, denounced Satellite leaders who placed "nationalism" above the Soviet bloc's "solid front." The paper attacked "imaginary national communism" as contrary to Marxist doctrine. *Pravda* admitted Stalin's "serious errors" but asserted that the "fight against so-called Stalinism" was being used by Soviet enemies. It warned that Communists owed primary loyalty to the USSR & other states "on the Socialist path."

(Soviet Pres. Kliment E. Voroshilov, in a personal message to Tito on Yugoslavia's Natl. Day Nov. 29, urged closer Yugoslav-Soviet friendship & agreement. A Soviet trade union delegation report appearing in *Pravda* Nov. 29 viewed the Yugoslav factory council system "with interest.")

Tito De-Emphasizes Dispute

Tito confirmed to the Belgrade CP newspaper *Borba* Dec. 29 that differences existed between Yugoslavia & the USSR but asserted that he wanted "no noisy polemics" & was "against the sharpening of tension" between the 2 countries. Tito said that ideological disagreements between the Yugoslav & Soviet Communist parties should not harm relations between the 2 states. He expressed satisfaction at Chinese Communist publication of his views on the Hungarian revolt. He dismissed Chinese criticism [see below] as "not too important." [See p. 288F1-C2]

Yugoslav Vice Pres. Edvard Kardelj, speaking in the Yugoslav Parlt. Dec. 7, labeled the Hungarian revolt "a working class rebellion against a socially intolerable system in which there was no democracy." Kardelj said that the USSR had erred in its "intervention" in Hungary. He urged that Hungary follow the Yugoslav factory council system and institute "direct democracy." Moscow *Pravda* Dec. 18 charged that Kardelj's analysis had aided attempts to "split the international Communist movement."

Chinese Reds Score Tito

The Chinese CP Central Com. Dec. 28 attacked Tito & Yugoslav leaders for their criticisms of "righteous action taken by the Soviet Union" against Hungary's rebels. A statement broadcast by Peiping radio charged that Tito's Nov. 11 speech on Hungary had "attacked almost all the Socialist countries & many of the Communist parties." A Peiping *Peoples Daily* editorial reprinted by Moscow *Pravda* Dec. 30 warned that Tito's statement on Hungary was "extremely harmful." (A Peiping broadcast Nov. 21 warned the USSR to avoid "great-nation chauvinism" in its relations with other Red states.) [See p. 347A3]

Poles, Yugoslavs in Accord

Polish Premier Wladyslaw Gomulka's Govt. Dec. 31 affirmed its agreement with Yugoslav views "that various countries may achieve socialism in various ways." A communiqué issued on talks begun Dec. 19 between Polish leaders & a Yugoslav Cabt. delegation said that both groups had agreed "on the necessity of bilateral cooperation between the parties." The statement indicated the 2 groups were in accord on opposition to Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Communist states. [See p. 418G2-D3]

The Polish United Workers (Communist) Party newspaper *Trybuna Wolnosci* had disclosed Nov. 25 an offer by Tito of Yugoslav cooperation in Poland's struggle against Stalinism. The paper had indicated Polish acceptance of the offer & indorsed Tito's analysis of the Hungarian revolt. [See p. 388E2]

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Milovan Djilas received a 3-yr. prison sentence in a court in Belgrade Dec. 12 for "slandering" Yugoslavia, "misleading world opinion" about the country & seeking to "provoke interference by foreign powers in Yugoslav affairs." Jakov Levi, Belgrade *Borba* correspondent in the U.S., disclosed Nov. 28 in New York that he had resigned & applied for asylum in the U.S. in protest against Djilas' arrest. [See p. 388D2] . . . U.S., **Britain & France** have refused to license Yugoslavia to build aircraft of American, British & French design, Yugoslav Defense Min. Gen. Ivan Gosnjak told Parlt. in Belgrade Dec. 27 as he presented a new 1957 defense

budget totaling 158.5 billion dinars ($396,250,000)—same as that of 1956 & representing about 10% of Yugoslavia's national income. [See pp. 347C3, 122B3] . . . **Greek** Premier Constantine Karamanlis & Forgn. Min. Evangelos Averoff conferred with Tito Dec. 5-8 in Belgrade on reviving activities of the Greek-Turk-Yugoslav alliance (dormant for months due to Greek-Turk differences over Cyprus). Tito was said to have supported Greece's position on the Cyprus dispute. [See pp. 275A2, 241E3]

Albanian Defense Min. Beqir Belluku, in a Tirana broadcast Dec. 8, called Tito "a traitor in the hands of the imperialists." Yugoslav newspapers charged Albania Nov. 28 with mass arrests of Yugoslav sympathizers. [See p. 173G1] . . . **Czech** CP Central Com. was disclosed Dec. 8 to have passed a resolution condemning Tito for having "damaged" the international Communist movement. The resolution confirmed Czech acceptance of the USSR as "the first Socialist state." [See p. 388F2] . . . **East German** Dep. Premier & CP First Secy. Walter Ulbricht said Dec. 30 that "the Hungarian events" had shown the need for Communist unity. Ulbricht said he hoped the Yugoslavs "will draw their conclusions" from the Hungarian example. State Security Min. Ernst Wollweber warned Dec. 21 that "so-called free discussion" led to "anti-democratic & anti-socialist ideologies" & would not be permitted in East Germany. [See p. 331F1] . . . **French** CP dissidents led by Pierre Hervé, ex-*L'Humanité* editor, formed Dec. 2 a Marxist Circle for Socialist Awakening & Unification of the Working Class Movement. Pablo Picasso & 9 other leading French Communists denounced the CP Nov. 21 for its "veil of silence" about Hungary. French CP leader Maurice Thorez Nov. 22 denounced Titoism & "weak elements in our ranks who are tottering." [See p. 378F1] . . . **Italian** CP secretariat Dec. 17 re-elected Secy. Gen. Palmiro Togliatti for a 2-yr. term. The Italian Govt. Dec. 7 cancelled a visa granted Soviet First Dep. Premier Mikhail A. Suslov to address the Italian CP congress in Rome [see p. 377D2]. The Italian Communist & Left-wing Socialist parties Oct. 5 ended their rigid "unity of action" pact & ordered local party units to consult on common problems under "new relations." Right-wing Socialist leader Giuseppe Saragat rejected the move as a basis for proposed merger of the 2 Italian Socialist parties. [See p. 185F3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Japan. Kamejiro Senaga, 49, anti-U.S. leader of the leftist Okinawa People's Party, won election as Mayor of Naha (Okinawan capital) Dec. 25. He succeeded Jugo Toma, successor to the late Shuhei Higa as U.S.-appointed Chief Exec. of the Ryukyu Is. [See p. 360E1] . . . Taro Hirai was named Postal Min. and Matsusuke Kawamura a State Min. & Hokkaido Dvlpt. Agency dir. by Premier Tanzan Ishibashi Dec. 27. [See p. 431C2] . . . 1,025 Japanese ex-PWs released from Siberia arrived in Maizuru by ship Dec. 26. (17 Japanese ex-commanders & administrators convicted in Mukden, Manchuria, & Taiyuan, Red China of war crimes were given prison terms of 8 to 20 yrs. June 21. Another 28 Japanese received sentences of 12 to 20 yrs. in a Mukden trial ending July 20 in which Henry Pu Yi, ex-Japanese puppet emperor of Manchuria now a prisoner of the Reds, testified against them.) [See p. 396E2] . . . Japan & the Philippines resumed diplomatic relations July 23 following Filipino ratification of the 1951 San Francisco peace treaty & a separate agreement by Japan to pay the Philippines $800 million in capital goods, services, cash payments & loans as war reparations. [See Vol. XV, p. 2D1]

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Chou En-lai, Red Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min., continued his 7-nation Asian tour (begun Nov. 18 in Hanoi, North Viet Nam) by visiting Pakistan Dec. 20-30 following a 10-day stay in Burma [see p. 421D2]. A communiqué issued jointly with Burmese Premier U Ba Swe in Rangoon Dec. 20 disclosed that they had not settled the Burmese-Red Chinese border dispute but said it had been brought "nearer to a solution." The 2 Premiers visited the border area at Wanting, China Dec. 15. Chou flew to Karachi Dec. 20 and toured both West & East Pakistan during his 10-day stay in the country. He & Pakistani Prime Min. H. S. Suhrawardy said in a joint statement Dec. 24 that they had found no area of conflicting interests between their countries. Chou returned to New Delhi Dec. 30 for further talks with Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru before returning to Peiping via Nepal. (An interview with Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, by Edward R. Murrow, filmed during Chou's recent visit to Burma, was shown on CBS-TV's *See It Now* Dec. 30. Chou replied to only 10 of 39 questions submitted by Murrow, stressed Red Chinese claims to Formosa & China's seat in the UN and voiced a pro-Soviet line in defending Russian actions in Hungary, denying that Russia dominated other Communist states & assailing Western powers for their "imperialist" poli- [See p. 421B-D1] . . . **Nehru** said on leaving London Dec. 27 after talks with Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden that he could not "offer solutions" to Middle Eastern problems but had discussed "various possibilities & steps which should be taken." Nehru met with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in Bonn Dec. 27 while en route to New Delhi where he arrived Dec. 28. [See pp. 428D1-429B2, 234D3] . . . **3 U.S. newsmen**—William Worthy, 36, of the Baltimore Negro weekly *Afro-American,* and reporter Edmund Stevens & photographer Philip Harrington of *Look* magazine—had their passports revoked by the U.S. State Dept. Dec. 28 because they were in Red China on reportorial missions in defiance of the State Dept.'s ban on travel to China by Americans. [See p. 259D3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Presidential News

Personnel. The White House Dec. 27 announced Pres. Eisenhower's choice of N.Y. financier-sportsman John Hay (Jock) Whitney, 52, senior partner in the J. H. Whitney & Co. investment firm, to succeed Winthrop W. Aldrich as Amb. to Britain. Aldrich had resigned. [See pp. 354A3, 138E3, 90G2]

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 28 appointed Edward Perkins McGuire, 52, of Cleveland as Asst. Defense Secy. for Supply & Logistics and Mansfield D. Sprague, 46, of Connecticut to succeed Carter L. Burgess as Asst. Defense Secy. for Manpower, Personnel & Reserve. [See p. 412G3]

The President announced Dec. 29 that he would reappoint Arthur E. Summerfield as Postmaster General, the only Cabinet post with a specified term (it runs for one month beyond the term of the President making the appointment). [See p. 336C3]

Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 28 accepted the resignations of ex-Ohio Gov. Thomas J. Herbert as chairman & member of the Subversive Activities Control Board [see Vol. XIV, p. 431A3] and of Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall as special assistant to the Health, Edctn. & Welfare Secy. [See p. 37A-B2]

Other Action. Pres. Eisenhower, presenting his 1957 legislative program to GOP Congressional leaders at a White House meeting Dec. 31, urged new efforts to pass the civil rights "package" he had presented in 1956. But he refused to become involved in a plan for curbing the Senate filibusters used by Southerners to kill off civil rights proposals. [See below]

Mr. Eisenhower & Vice Pres. Nixon met Dec. 28 to discuss the promotion of bicycling & gymnastics to maintain the physical fitness of American youth. They planned pilot programs in 3 unnamed cities. [See p. 200G2]

The President golfed at the Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Club Dec. 28-30.

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CONGRESS

War on Filibusters Planned

9 Senate "liberals" of both parties met in Washington Dec. 31 to plan their fight to end Senate filibusters used by Southerners to block civil rights legislation. They chose Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) to lead an attack on Senate Rule XXII, which specifies that drawn-out Senate debate can be limited only by 64 votes—a 2/3 majority of the entire Senate membership. [See p. 413E2]

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.), who had voted in 1953 against a move to change the rule, announced Dec. 27 that he now favored liberalizing it by having it allow cloture by a 2/3 vote of those present & voting.

(Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey [D., Minn.], a leader in the attack on Rule XXII, proposed Dec. 30 that Republicans & Democrats such as those uniting against filibustering form a "liberal coalition" to act on other issues.) [See p. 413D-E2]

Senate Banking Com. advisory committee, composed of business & financial leaders, urged Congress Dec. 30 to set up a commission to make a 2-yr. study of U.S. monetary & credit policies, including "the use of monetary controls to stabilize the nation's economy & the impact of such controls on the American system of free enterprise." The advisory committee, headed by Kenton R. Cravens, Mercantile Trust Co. (St. Louis) pres., included among its recommendations the "early" liquidation of the postal savings system. [See p. 413C-G1]

House Small Business Com.'s 6 Democrats recommended Dec. 31 that Congress remove the "restraints on the independence" of the federal regulatory agencies (FTC, FPC, FCC, CAB & SEC). They proposed that the President's power to appoint chairmen of the agencies be ended, that the agencies no longer be required to get Budget Bureau approval for their budgets or for submission of their legislative views to Congress and that the agencies be exempted from the Federal Reports Act. The Democrats held that the agencies were created as Congressional arms and should be accountable only to Congress. The committee's 5 Republicans dissented.

Senate Investigations Subcom. criticized the armed services Dec. 29 for not giving servicemen adequate training to resist "brainwashing" by Chinese Communists when captured in Korea. The subcommittee held, however, that the "basic responsibility" lay with parents, churches & schools. [See p. 295F1]

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) demanded Dec. 29 a Congressional investigation of whether "immoral" GOP campaign "propaganda" had helped start the "premature" Hungarian revolt by implanting "the false hope that the United States was ready & willing to do what it obviously was not prepared to do." [See p. 404C-D2]

CIVIL RIGHTS

Bus Segregation. 21 Negroes were arrested in Birmingham, Ala. Dec. 26 & a 22d Dec. 27 for riding in the "white" (front) sections of buses as Negroes began mass defiance of Birmingham laws requiring separation of the races in public transportation. The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, 34, Negro minister who led the non-violent movement, then called off the demonstration with the explanation that "we have accomplished our purpose in getting these people arrested" and thereby requiring a legal test of the segregation statutes. Although Shuttlesworth deliberately exposed himself to arrest by sitting in front seats of 2 buses & reporting this to the police, no effort was made to penalize him for violating segregation law, but he was given a ticket for driving his car without a license. The Negroes arrested included 2 ministers: the Rev. Leon Craig, 28, & the Rev. Theodore Nelson, 50. All were released on $100 bond each [see p. 430E-F1]. Meantime, Asa (Ace) Carter, militant segregationist & White Citizens Council leader, announced plans Dec. 27 for white "minutemen" to patrol the buses & enforce segregation. [See pp. 294G1, 85F2]

In Montgomery, Ala., where bus segregation had ended by court order, unidentified snipers fired on 2 buses Dec. 26, on a 3d bus (which was hit twice in less than an hour) Dec. 28 & on a 4th Dec. 31. Mrs. Rosa Jordan, 22, a Negro laundry worker, was injured in both legs in the Dec. 28 attack. Nobody was hurt in the other incidents. [See p. 430B-E1]

The Tallahassee, Fla. City Comm. Dec. 26 suspended the franchise of the Cities Transit Co. to prevent integration of its buses. The company defied the suspension, however, and city police then arrested 9 drivers & bus line mgr. Charles L. Carter. The company sued for an injunction against city interference & for $100,000 damages for the arrests, and Fed. Dist. Judge Dozier Devane Dec. 27 granted a temporary restraining order forbidding the city to interfere with bus integration. Devane said "every segregation act of every state or city is as dead as any doornail." Negro leaders who had planned a mass demonstration of desegregated bus riding called off the demonstration to avoid violence Dec. 27 when they found some 40 jeering teen-agers, including girls, gathered at Tallahassee's main bus transfer point waiting for them. Negroes, however, had been riding unmolested in the front of Tallahassee buses since Dec. 24. [See p. 430G1-A2]

In Mobile, Ala. Dec. 26, City Lines, Inc. mgr. R. L. Cortright told drivers not to enforce segregation but to handle seating "diplomatically." He ordered signs designating Negro & white sections to be removed from all buses. The company ignored 2 City Comm. orders (issued later the same day) that the bus line must enforce segregation. Most passengers continued segregation voluntarily.

School Segregation. 4 Southern Representatives forming a majority of a House Dist. of Columbia subcommittee reported Dec. 28 that integration of Washington public schools had impaired educational standards & provoked disciplinary & sex problems. The report, signed by Reps. James C. Davis (D., Ga.), chairman, John Bell Williams (D., Miss.), Woodrow Wilson Jones (D., N.C.) & Joel T. Broyhill (R., Va.), recommended resegregation of the capital's schools. Republican Reps. A. L. Miller (Neb.) & DeWitt Hyde (Md.), dissenting, accused the majority of concentrating on "the sordid, headline items" whereas "a more objective approach" would have uncovered "some good things." The minority charged that during the hearings, the subcommittee's staff, headed by chief counsel William Gerber of Memphis (who wrote the majority report), "presented leading questions to a select group of witnesses" but that "persons with views not in accord with those of the counsel were not given full & fair opportunity to testify." The majority's resegregation proposal was rejected unanimously by the Washington Board of Education Dec. 29. [See p. 318E2-B3]

The U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va. Dec. 31 upheld (a) a July 31 ruling by Fed. Dist. Judge Albert Bryan that Arlington, Va. elementary schools must desegregate by the end of Jan. 1957 and high schools by Sept. 1957, and (b) a July 12 decision by Fed. Dist. Judge John Paul that the Charlottesville, Va. School Board must plan to integrate at the end of the current term. Legislation reinforcing Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's program for maintaining school segregation in Virginia had gone into effect Dec. 28. The measures, adopted by the state Legislature at a special 4-week session that ended Sept. 22, would: (1) bar state funds to integrated schools, (2) authorize state funds for private school tuition of pupils whose schools had integrated or closed, (3) allow the governor to assign students to segregated schools & to close integrated schools, (4) require state registration of the members & contributors of any group (such as the NAACP) acting in racial matters. [See p. 85G2]

A North Carolina state constitutional amendment aimed at maintaining public school segregation had been approved overwhelmingly in a Sept. 8 referendum. The amendment, sponsored by Gov. Luther Hodges, permitted local school units to hold elections on closing public schools if "intolerable" situations were created by integration efforts. It authorized use of state & local funds for private school tuition of children whose parents objected to their attending integrated schools [see p. 31B3]. (The previously all-white Women's College of the consolidated U. of N.C. Aug. 13 accepted its first 2 Negro freshmen but rejected 5 other Negro applicants.) [See pp. 77G3-78A1] . . . A bill giving Alabama parents "freedom of choice" in sending their children to segregated or integrated schools had been signed by Gov. James E. Folsom Apr. 14. [See p. 161F1] . . . Ex-S.C. Gov. James F. Byrnes declared in a speech in Sumter, S.C. Oct. 5 that the South "will find ways to lawfully maintain segregation" in education despite the opposition of both national political parties and "even if the [federal] court decisions shall force the closing of public schools." (Byrnes Oct. 26 had urged S.C. voters to reject both Pres. Eisenhower & Adlai E. Stevenson in the 1956 Presidential election and to cast their ballots for electors pledged to Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D., Va.). [See p. 87A-B2]

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Tuskegee Institute's annual race relations report, issued Dec. 30, said that in 1956 most public disorders & violence against Negroes took place in communities where public officials "apparently condoned them'" and "did not take place or were promptly suppressed in communities whose public officials discouraged them." It reported that 208 school districts in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas & Tennessee had desegregated in 1956 and that "despite some incidents of violence, desegregation activities dur-

ing the year were generally orderly." [See p. 380E1] . . . **World Methodist Conf.**, meeting in Lake Junaluska, N.C. Sept. 1-12, adopted a "message to the churches" declaring "that the church is committed . . . to the establishment of a human society in which discrimination based on race or color will no longer exist." (The message also called on "Methodists everywhere . . . to support every attempt to secure a reduction of the crippling burden of armaments, & in particular the cessation of the development of nuclear power for . . . war.") [See p. 163D-E1] . . . **Louisiana** ban on inter-racial athletic contests & social events took effect Oct. 15 under terms of a bill signed by Gov. Earl Long July 16. (The bill had been passed at a hectic state legislative session that ended July 12 after Long lobbied forcefully but unsuccessfully on the floors of both houses for new taxes. The Legislature repealed the state "right-to-work" law but reinstated it for farm workers, adopted an "interposition" resolution against the Supreme Court's school desegregation decisions and authorized dismissal of teachers who advocated desegregation or belonged to the NAACP.) Efforts to modify the ban in order not to destroy the annual Sugar Bowl sports festival (which many schools would agree to attend only if unsegregated) were defeated Aug. 31 when the state House tabled an amendment that would have permitted inter-racial events in cities of more than 300,000. [See p. 69B-D1] . . . **New Orleans** NAACP chapter was reported Dec. 31 to have filed membership lists with the state attorney general under a state law originally aimed against the Ku Klux Klan. [See p. 430C3] . . . **San Antonio, Tex.** became the first Southern city to integrate all public facilities when the public pools opened for unsegregated swimming Apr. 28. . . . **Georgia** State Parks Dir. Roy Chalker disclosed Apr. 17 that he & Gov. Marvin Griffin had leased 9 state parks to private citizens & planned to lease several more in order to preserve segregation by having them run as "private parks." [See p. 23C-D2] . . . **Gen. Mark W. Clark**, pres. of The Citadel, told the Southern Regional Conf. of the Council of State Govts. in Charleston, S.C. Apr. 27 that he had opposed military integration when the policy was adopted in 1950 and still was against it. His opposition, he said, was "from a military standpoint" because, as 5th Army commander during World War II, "the worst division I had was a Negro division." [See Vol. XV, p. 217C1] . . . **Dr. Deborah Coggins**, 32, was dismissed as Madison County (Fla.) health officer by State Health Officer Dr. Wilson T. Sowder Oct. 4 after a controversy caused by her having had lunch with a Negro nurse.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Election Fund Probe. Chrmn. Sidney H. Scheuer of the Natl. Com. for an Effective Congress told a special Senate investigating committee Dec. 12 that his group had "raised & distributed $157,989.81" for 15 Congressional candidates in the 1956 elections. 2/3 went to Democrats, 1/3 to Republicans. Biggest contribution was $50,000. (NCEC Exec. Secy. George Agree identified the recipient Dec. 13 as Sen.-elect John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., but he said the money actually had been raised by the Citizens Fund for Cooper.) Archibald Alexander, director of the Natl. Volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver, testified Dec. 12 that his group had raised $576,802 independent of the Dem. Natl. Com., had spent $504,718, still had outstanding debts as of Nov. 30. Chairman John Reed Kilpatrick of the Natl. Citizens Com. for Eisenhower & Nixon testified that his organization had collected $1,659,233 through Dec. 7 and had a $154,740 balance. Its expenditures included $638,707 for TV, radio & related costs. [See p. 398F2]

Fraud Indictment. Rep. William J. Green Jr. (D., Pa.), ex-Rep. Herbert J. McGlinchey (D., Pa.) & 5 others were indicted by a federal grand jury in Scranton, Pa. Dec. 14 on charges of conspiring to defraud the Govt. in connection with construction during 1951-54 of the $33 million Army Signal Corps Depot, the U.S.' largest, at Tobyhanna, Pa. Green, it was charged, used his Congressional office & Armed Services Com. membership to "influence" the Army Engineers "in the selection of a site & construction" and to "promote the interests, ends & desires of the defendants in regard to contracts pending before Govt. agencies." As a reward, it was alleged, his insurance company handled all bonds of 5 contractors on the project. On at least one occasion, it was suggested, McGlinchey acted as "go-between" in delivering to Green $10,000 from a fund that Frederick J. Raff, Hartford, Conn. plumbing-&-heating contractor & one of those indicted, had set up "for the military people & the architects & engineers to use at their discretion."

The others indicted: John P. Gilboy Jr. of Waverly, Pa., head of a number of companies; Jos. Rochez, pres. of Rochez Bros., Inc. of East Pittsburgh, a contractor; Robt. W. Brown, pres. of Consolidated Construction Co., Inc., Merchantville, N.J.; John B. Kemmel, pres. of John B. Kemmel, Inc. Philadelphia, painting contractor.

A federal grand jury in Scanton, Pa. Dec. 19 indicted Lt. Col. Charles S. Tucker on charges that, while resident engineer at the depot, he accepted $1,400 worth of gifts to make favorable rulings for contractors.

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Corn farmers failed by a few percentage points Dec. 11 to provide the 2/3 vote necessary to adopt the Eisenhower Admin.'s plan for dropping the old acreage allotment program (37,300,000 acres in 1957, down 16% from 1956) in favor of a new program with a 51 million-acre national base. [See p. 169A3] . . . **Presidential vote** in 1956 was a record 62,118,936, according to final official figures made available Dec. 21. Pres. Eisenhower received a record 35,582,236 votes (57.28%), Adlai E. Stevenson 26,028,887 (41.9%). The vote for other Presidential candidates: T. Coleman Andrews, States Rights, 155,894; Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.), States Rights, 134,157; Eric Hass, Socialist-Labor, 44,368; Dr. Enoch A. Holtwick, Prohibition, 41,547; Farrell Dobbs, Socialist-Worker, 7,805; Darlington Hoopes, Socialist, 2,192; Henry B. Krajewski, American 3d Party, 1,829. [See p. 421G3]

FOREIGN

Indonesian Revolt. Indonesian Pres. Sukarno decreed a state of war & siege in North Sumatra Dec. 25 and extended it to South Sumatra Dec. 28 following bloodless revolts by Army & local officials against the central Indonesian Govt. of Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo.

Army forces led by Lt. Col. Achmad Hussein took control of Central Sumatra Dec. 20 & won a Govt. pledge of "friendly relations" Dec. 31.

Troops under Col. Maludin Simbalon, 37, took control of North Sumatra Dec. 22, established a Revolutionary Council & refused to negotiate with a Govt. delegation Dec. 24. Loyal Army units under Lt. Col. Djamin Gintings were reported to have dispersed the North Sumatra rebels Dec. 27 & reoccupied Medan, provincial capital. Simbalon was reported captured by Govt. forces Dec. 27 but escaped into the jungle Dec. 28.

South Sumatran officials joined in the defiance of the Central Govt. Dec. 27 by refusing to remit local tax collections to the Indonesian Govt.

Dispatches from Jakarta Dec. 29 reported another uprising on Celebes I., where 163 rebels had been reported killed & 437 captured during fighting in June & July. [See p. 178C2]

Mohammed Hatta, Indonesian Vice Pres. who resigned Dec. 2, said Dec. 27 that the Sumatran unrest showed Indonesia's need for "creation of a strong Govt." The Sastroamidjojo Cabt. refused to resign Dec. 26-31 despite growing demands for a Presidential Cabt. to include Hatta & Pres. Sukarno. Indonesia's major Moslem party, the Masjumi, declared Dec. 27 that Sastroamidjojo's present Cabt. could "no longer be maintained." [See p. 94E-F2]

(Darul Islam rebels were charged in an Army report Aug. 28 with having killed 12,500 persons during 3 years of revolutionary activity in Atjeh.) [See p. 154A3]

LEADING DECEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

Anastasia. Ingrid Bergman as White Russian emigré discovered to be surviving daughter of Czar Nicholas II. Screenplay by Arthur Laurents. Directed by Anatole Litvak. Produced by Buddy Adler in De Luxe Color for 20th Century-Fox. With Yul Brynner, Helen Hayes, Akim Tamiroff, Martita Hunt, Felix Aylmer. Dec. 13.

Miss Bergman received the N.Y. Film Critics' award Dec. 26 for best performance of the year by an actress in "Anastasia." Other N.Y. Film Critics' awards best performance by an actor—Kir Douglas in "Lust for Life"; best American film—"Around the World in 80 Days"; best foreign film—"La Strada" (Italian); best direction—John Huston for "Moby Dick." The Natl. Bd. of Review of Motion Pictures announced these awards Dec. 17: year's best U.S. pictures—"Around the World in 80 Days"; best foreign picture—"The Silent World (French); best performances—actor Yul Bryn-

ner in "The King & I" and Dorothy McGuire in "Friendly Persuasion"; best direction—Huston for "Moby Dick."

Baby Doll. Tennessee Williams' screenplay about Southern cotton gin owner who takes revenge on rival owner & seduces latter's retarded wife after gin is burned down. Directed by Elia Kazan. Newtown production presented by Warner Bros. With Carroll Baker, Karl Malden, Eli Wallach, Mildred Dunnock. Dec. 18. (Francis Cardinal Spellman mounted the pulpit at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York Dec. 16—first time he had done so since his 1949 condemnation of the arrest of Hungarian Cardinal Mindszenty—to condemn the film as "revolting" & "immoral" and urged Catholics not to see it "under pain of sin." The R.C. Natl. Legion of Decency had placed the film on its "C" [condemned] list, it was reported Nov. 28 in New York. Dr. James A. Pike, dean of N.Y.'s Protestant-Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in a sermon Dec. 23, joined Spellman's criticism of the film's advertising but said he felt adults could see it without sin.)

Bundle of Joy. Salesgirl finds baby on doorstep and gains a husband soon after. Screenplay by Norman Krasna, Robert Carson & Arthur Sheekman. Directed by Norman Taurog. Produced by Edmund Grainger in Technicolor for RKO. With Eddie Fisher, Debbie Reynolds, Adolphe Menjou, Tommy Noonan, Una Merkel. Dec. 20.

Don Giovanni. Mozart opera filmed at Salzburg Festival by Dr. Paul Czinner for Harmony Films. Distributed by I. R. Maxwell. With Cesare Siepi, Otto Edelmann, Elizabeth Grummer, Deszo Ernster, Lisa Dell Casa, Erna Berger, Vienna Philharmonic Orch. led by Wilhelm Furtwaengler. Dec. 26.

The King & Four Queens. Clark Gable as stranger in Western ghost town who is wanted as husband by 4 different women. Screenplay by Margaret Fitts & Richard Alan Simons. Directed by Raoul Walsh. Produced by David Hempstead in De Luxe Color for United Artists. With Eleanor Parker, Jo Van Fleet, Jean Willes, Barbara Nichols, Sara Shane. Dec. 21.

Pantaloons. Fernandel as servant in French-language satire on Don Juan theme. Screenplay by John Berry, Juan Barem & Maurice Clavel. Directed by Berry. Produced by Roland Girard. Presented in Technicolor by United Motion Picture Org. With Erno Crisa, Christine Carrere, Micheline Dax, Armontel, Simone Paris. Dec. 25.

The Rainmaker. Katherine Hepburn as old maid whose confidence is restored by charming con man who promises to make rain. Screenplay by N. Richard Nash. Directed by Joseph Anthony. Produced by Hal B. Wallis in Technicolor for Paramount. With Burt Lancaster, Wendell Corey, Lloyd Bridges, Earl Holliman, Cameron Prud'homme. Dec. 12.

La Sorcière. French-language film about engineer who discovers pretty witch in Swedish forest. Screenplay by Jacques Companeez. Directed by André Michel. Iena production (French). Ellis Films Release. With Maurice Ronet, Marina Vlady, Nicole Courcel, Michel Etcheverry. Dec. 27.

The Wrong Man. Henry Fonda in true story of Manny Balestrero, Stork Club band member arrested for robbery through mistaken identification. Screenplay by Maxwell Anderson & Angus MacPhail. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock. Presented by Warner Bros. With Vera Miles, Anthony Quale, John Heldabrand, Ester Minciotti, Lola d'Annunzio, Nehemiah Persoff. Dec. 23.

NEW BOOKS

All Out of Step. By Gerard B. Lambert. Memoirs of man who became multimillionaire by reviving Lambert Pharmacal Co. through campaign with Listerine against halitosis. Oct. 23. (Doubleday, 316 pp., $4.50)†

The Emperor Charles the Fifth. By Royall Tyler. Biog. of Spanish monarch who encouraged the Inquisition, looted gold from Mexico & Peru, tried to suppress Martin Luther. Nov. 27. (Essential Books, 375 pp., $7.50)†

The Far Western Frontier: 1830-1860. By Ray Allen Billington. Settling of California, Utah & Texas by Mormons seeking religious freedom, adventurers seeking gold. Nov. 17. (Harpers, 324 pp., $5)†

Memoirs of Michael Karolyi. Trans. from Hungarian by Catherine Karolyi. Aristocrat's account of Hungarian efforts to discard feudalism & establish democracy between World Wars. Dec. 27. (Dutton, 392 pp., $6.50)†

The Saints of Sind. By Peter Mayne. Traveler in Western Pakistan encounters variety of holy men. Oct. 23. (Doubleday, 254 pp., $3.75)†

The Testament of the Spade. By Geoffrey Bibby. Archeological discoveries in northern Europe. Nov. 26. (Knopf, 442 pp., $6.75)†

Virginia Woolf & Lytton Strachey: Letters selected & edited by Leonard Woolf & James Strachey. Literary views by literary people. Dec. 27. (Harcourt, Brace, 166 pp., $4.50)†

Wilson: The New Freedom. By Arthur S. Link. Vol. 2 in biog. of Woodrow Wilson treats first 2 years of his Presidency, views on segregation, women's suffrage & states' rights. Dec. 28. (Princeton, 504 pp., $7.50)†

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

The Good Woman of Setzuan. Bertolt Brecht's play about woman betrayed by society who must assume evil mask in order to exist. Adapted from German & staged by Eric Bentley. Presented by T. Edward Hambleton & Norris Houghton. With Uta Hagen, Zero Mostel, Albert Salmi, Gerald Hiken, Nancy Marchand, Gene Saks. Dec. 18 at Phoenix. (0-2-5)§

Protective Custody. Faye Emerson, in play by Howard Richardson & Wm. Berney, as glamorous foreign correspondent who is kidnapped for brainwashing because of embarrassing truths she writes. Staged by Herbert Berghof. Presented by Anderson Lawlor in assn. with Will Lester Productions. With Fritz Weaver, Thayer David, Olga Bielinska, Robt. Fuller. Dec. 28 at Ambassador. (0-0-7)§ Closed Dec. 29 after 3 performances.

Speaking of Murder. Melodrama by Audrey & Willam Roos in which grasping friend of widower's first wife tries to prevent his becoming too interested in 2d. Staged by Delbert Mann. Presented by Courtney Burr & Burgess Meredith. With Brenda de Banzie, Estelle Winwood, Neva Patterson, Lorna Greene, Billy Quinn. Dec. 20 at Royale. (4-2-1)§

Troilus & Cressida. Old Vic's up-dated version of Shakespeare's anti-war play concerning legendary heroine's fidelity to both Trojans & Greeks, Achilles' indifference to battle. Directed by Tyrone Guthrie. Presented by Sol Hurok. With Jack Gwillim, Jeremy Brett, Paul Rogers, Rosemary Harris, Charles Grey, Coral Browne. Dec. 26 at Winter Garden. (3-2-2)§

Uncle Willie. Menasha Skulnik as wonder-working landlord in comedy by Julie Berns & Irving Elman. Staged by Robt. Douglas. Presented by Albert Lewis & Saml. Schulman in assn. with I. B. Joselow. With Norman Feld, Arline Sax, Nita Talbot, John Connell. Dec. 20 at John Golden. (2-5-0)§

Closed

Cranks Dec. 29 (40 performances)
The Sleeping Prince Dec. 29 (60 performances)

OBITUARIES

John Bennett, 91, ex-Ohio newsman, children's story writer (*Doctor to the Dead, Barnaby Lee, Master Skylark*); Dec. 28 in Charleston, S. C.

Sevellon Brown, 70, ex-ed.-pblshr. *Providence* (R. I.) *Journal, Evening Bulletin,* founder Columbia U. Amer. Press Inst. where newsmen could perfect techniques at seminars; Dec. 28 in Tucson, Ariz. of stroke.

Robert Sterling Clark, 70, art collector, founder $9 million Sterling & Francine Clark Art Inst. (Williamstown, Mass.), owner 1954 English Derby winner Never Say Die; Dec. 29 in Williamstown, Mass. of stroke. [See Vol. XIV, p. 312D2]

Charles Francis (Socker) Coe, 66, ed.-pblshr. *Palm Beach* (Fla.) *Post & Times,* winner 1949-51 Freedom Fndtn. awards for editorials, author of boxing & crime stories; Dec. 28, Palm Beach.

Frederick Morgan Davenport, 90, U.S. Rep. (R., N.Y.) 1925-33, Inst. of Natl. Affairs dir. 1934-39, ex-Hamilton Coll. Law & Pol. Science prof.; Dec. 26 in Washington.

Ruth Draper, 72, monologist whose one-woman shows, which she began in 1920, were known throughout world, granddaughter of *N.Y. Sun* pblshr. Charles A. Dana; Dec. 30 in New York of heart attack.

Thomas Millet Hand, 54, U.S. Rep. (R., N.J.) since 1944; Dec. 26 in Cold Spring, N.J. of heart attack.

Henry Carl Luckey, 88, U.S. Rep. (D., Neb.) 1934-38; Dec. 31 in El Cerrito, Calif.

Henry A. Mulligan, 69, Reconstruction Finance Corp. dir. 1941-50; Dec. 24 in New York.

Dr. Arthur N. Parrett, 60, Rayonier Inc. research & development vice pres., mfr. of chemical cellulose; Dec. 27 in Seattle while on trip.

Preston Thomas Tucker, 53, designer in 1946 of rear-engine auto *Tucker Torpedo* with teardrop design which was reputed to reach 130 mph. (declared bankrupt in 1950 after producing 49 hand-made cars); Dec. 26 in Ypsilanti, Mich. of lung cancer. [See Vol. X, p. 183H]

Vincenzo Vacirca, 70, Italian Social Dem. leader, anti-fascist newspaper ed. ousted by Mussolini in 1922, Italian-language newspaper ed. in New York 1926-33, World War II OSS writer; Dec. 26 in Rome.

Prof. Jozsef Varga, 66, U. of Budapest & U. of Veszprem technical scientist, Cabt. minister during pre-World War II Horthy regime; death announced Dec. 29 in Budapest.

SPORTS

Australia Keeps Davis Cup. The Australian team of Ken Rosewall & Lew Hoad won all 5 singles & doubles matches with the U.S. team of Vic Seixas, Herb Flam & Sam Giammalva in Adelaide, Australia Dec. 26-28 to retain the Davis Cup. Rosewall, 22, signed a contract Dec. 30 to tour with Jack Kramer's professional tennis troupe for a $65,000 one-year guarantee. [See pp. 423B3, 328E1, 312E1]

Giants Win NFL Playoff. The N. Y. Giants defeated the Chicago Bears, 47-7, in New York Dec. 30 to win the Natl. Football League championship. [See p. 432E-F1]

Other Winners

Basketball tourney finals Dec. 29: ECAC Holiday Festival (New York)—Manhattan 86, Notre Dame 79; Big 7 (Kansas City)—Kansas 80, Colorado 54; Dixie Classic (Raleigh, N. C.)—N.C. 63, Wake Forest 55; Bluegrass Festival (Louisville, Ky.)—Louisville 61, Dayton 53; Motor City (Detroit)—Detroit 94, Northwestern 84; Okla. City All-College—Seattle 70, Okla. City 69; NAIA (Omaha, Nebr.)—Tex. Southern 79, St. Francis (Bklyn.) 67; Far West—Ore. St. 71, Washington 58; Orange Bowl (Miami)—Connecticut 64, Pittsburgh 60. [See p. 104E-F1] . . . **Chess:** U. of Chicago won the Natl. Intercollegiate Chess League tourney ending Dec. 30 in Philadelphia. [See p. 351B3] . . . **Football:** the South defeated the North, 17-7, in the Shrine benefit college All-Star game in Miami Dec. 26. Georgia Tech won from Pittsburgh, 21-14, in the Gator Bowl (Jacksonville, Fla.), and the West defeated the East, 7-6, in the Shrine benefit All-Star game in San Francisco Dec. 29. The AF All-Stars defeated the Far East Army All-Stars, 21-6, in the 10th annual Rice Bowl (Tokyo) Dec. 30. [See p. 432F1] . . . **Golf:** Sam Snead won the Boca

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d—unfavorable reviews

Raton (Fla.) open Dec. 30, for $5,000. [See pp. 423G2, 212C2] . . . **Swimming:** Tineke Lagerberg, 15, of Holland swam the 200-meter butterfly in women's world record time of 2 min. 42.3 sec. Dec. 30 in Bussum, Neth. [See p. 188B2]

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Bob Feller, 38, Cleveland pitcher who scored a record 348 strikeouts in 1946 and won 266, lost 162 games in 18 AL seasons, retired from baseball Dec. 28 to conduct an insurance business in Cleveland do goodwill work on behalf of schoolboy baseball. [See Vol. XV, p. 24B3] . . . **Mississippi State's** basketball team withdrew from the championship game of the Evansville (Ind.) tourney Dec. 29 because there were Negro players on the opposing Evansville College squad. . . . **Natl. Football Players Assn.** was formed by Natl. Football League (pro) players Dec. 29 to negotiate with NFL officials. The NFPA retained Creighton Miller, ex-Notre Dame star, as its counsel. . . . **Aldo T. (Buff) Donelli,** Boston U. football coach since 1947, was named Columbia U. (N.Y.) coach Dec. 27. [See p. 400F2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. French highway fatalities, based on a comparison between French & U.S. highway mileage & total number of cars, were 3 times as great as U.S. fatalities, French State Secy. for Transport Auguste Pinton revealed Dec. 29 in Paris. 8,058 persons were killed in French auto accidents in 1955 as against 38,300 in the U.S. [See p. 432C2] . . . 33 persons were killed when a bus burst into flames Dec. 27 near Pusan, South Korea after a lighted cigarette came into contact with a gasoline can. . . . 15 USAF personnel died & 26 others were injured when their C-121C Super-Constellation crashed & burned Dec. 30 near the Dhahran airfield at Bahrein, Saudi Arabia after touching down too soon in a heavy fog. . . . 9 USAF personnel aboard a PB-50 weather reconnaissance plane and a Japanese farmer were killed Dec. 28 after it crashed & burned in a woods near Yakota Air Base, Japan. . . . 8 men in a USAF aerial refueling tanker plane died when it crashed & burned Dec. 26 near Anchorage, Alaska shortly after taking off from Elmendorf Air Base. . . . Mrs. Ina Heilig, 31, her 4 children & a nephew were burned to death Dec. 28 when a fast-spreading fire destroyed their farmhouse near Ironwood, Mich. . . . Pres. Eisenhower designated the Malibu Beach area of Southern California a major disaster area & allotted an initial $100,000 in federal aid Dec. 29 after brush fires, which began Dec. 26 & were spread by strong winds, had destroyed several million dollars worth of property & burned out 42,000 acres. Fire in the Zuma Beach sector covered about 27,000 acres. Other affected districts were Lake Sherwood (11,000 acres) & Hume (3,500 acres). 67 homes were destroyed and one person killed during the fires. [See p. 400E3] . . . Fire at Masterpiece Restorers in New York Dec. 26 destroyed an estimated $200,000 worth of old paintings belonging to the Samuel H. Kress Fndtn., including Tintoretto's *Birth of the Virgin* and *Country Fair* by Brueghel the Elder. A painting of Christ by Murillo was damaged. . . . Fires of undetermined origin in Hartford, Conn. destroyed the $5 million Roman Catholic St. Joseph's Cathedral Dec. 31, and caused an estimated $250,000 damage Dec. 30 to St. Patrick's, oldest RC church in Hartford. . . . The French liner *Liberté,* enroute to New York, was damaged at sea Dec. 29 during a severe gale which stove in one of its cargo hatches & carried off 3 freight derricks.

Crime. FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover reported Dec. 29 in Washington that major crimes in 1956 totaled a record high of 2,534,000, or 267,000 more than the previous record in 1954 & 12% higher than in 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 428B3] . . . A federal grand jury in Pittsburgh Dec. 27 indicted Odie R. Seagrave, Irving Milner, Emanuel Lester (Lieberman) & Edward Lieberman for conspiracy in the theft of geological maps from the Gulf Oil Corp. Also named as coconspirators, but not indicted because they had cooperated with the government's investigation: ex-Gulf geologist Thomas W. B. Smith, 47, of Pittsburgh, who admitted stealing the maps, & John M. Leivia, a Texas geologist. [See p. 432G2] . . . NYC police continued their search Dec. 31 for a "mad bomber" after live homemade bombs were discovered Dec. 24 in the Paramount Theatre & main NYC Public Library. Since 1940 the bomber had planted 32 bombs. 22 exploded & injured 15 persons.

An unidentified gunman was slain by a Cleveland policeman Dec. 26 after he had shot & killed Greyhound bus driver Leo Almerico, 49, & Georgeann Kartzke, 18, in a Cleveland bus terminal. Almerico had reprimanded the slain man for annoying the girl on a Pittsburgh-Chicago bus. . . . Hollywood songwriter & private investigator Walter Leopold, 66, died Dec. 28 in Hollywood after being shot by holdup man Charles F. Neeley, 26. Leopold had tried to prevent a market holdup. . . . AWOL Marine Cpl. Walter P. Coggins, 20, was arrested Dec. 27 in Flint, Mich. in connection with the fatal stabbing Dec. 21 of Raymond E. Devonshire in Miami during a drinking bout. . . . Robert Steedly, 16, & John Witherspoon, 15, were arrested in Brooklyn Dec. 25-26 for the fatal stabbing of Italian Navy sailor Enrico Pevidora & the wounding of his 2 companions in a robbery attempt Christmas Eve (Dec. 24). . . . Indian girl bandit Champa, in command of a gang which terrorized the Rajastahn desert area near the Pakistani border, was killed in a police ambush Dec. 25. . . . Paul Mandolini, 40, wanted by French police as a participant in the theft of $850,000 in jewelry from the Aga Khan in 1949, was arrested Dec. 17 in Havana. [See Vol. IX, p. 256L]

Malachia Cesario, 52, & Ramón San Martín, 53, headwaiters in the N.Y. Statler Hotel, were given one-yr. suspended sentences & fined $1,500 each in New York Dec. 11 for failing to report $19,633 in tips & evading $4,296 in federal income taxes for 1952-54. [See p. 32D3] . . . Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche refused Dec. 31 to allow extradition to Mississippi of Hogan Yarborough, a Negro who had escaped from Miss. State Prison in 1942 while serving a life sentence for a $7.30 robbery. [See p. 398C1] . . . Floyd Hamilton, a member of the Barrow gang in the 1930s, was released from Leavenworth (Kan.) Fed. Pen. Dec. 29 after serving 18 yrs. of a 30-yr. robbery sentence. He was rearrested to serve another term in Texas for robbery & assault. . . . Ex-Indiana Ku Klux Klan leader David C. Stephenson was freed Dec. 21 from a life sentence by Indiana Gov. George N. Craig with stipulation that he leave Indiana for life. Stephenson was sentenced in 1925 for the 2d degree murder of Maude Oberholtzer. [See Vol. XI, p. 400L] . . . Elber Cooper Lucas, 40, was charged with murder & arson Dec. 19 in Trenton, N.J. in connection with 5 church fires. Rev. Richard J. Crean, Vicar Gen. of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Trenton, & 2 housekeepers died in the $3½ million blaze which destroyed St. Mary's Cathedral last Mar. 14. . . . AWOL Army Pvt. Robert Whelan, admitted Dec. 11 in Cambridge, Mass. that he had set 3 church fires, including one which destroyed the $1 million Roman Catholic St. John the Evangelist Church Dec. 8, after he "got mad" because he could not pry open poor boxes. . . . Private detective Charles V. Gris was sentenced to 30 days in jail Dec. 11 in New York for tapping the phone of songwriter Sammy Fain's ex-wife. The conviction was the first obtained in N.Y. solely on wire tapping charges. [See p. 64E3]

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Woodrow Wilson's 100th birthday anniversary was observed Dec. 28 with ceremonies in Staunton, Va. (his birthplace), Paris & Washington . . . **U.S. population** was estimated by the Census Bureau Dec. 31 at 169,400,000, a gain of 2,800,000 during 1956. [see Vol. XV, p. 19A-B3] . . . **Helen Landon,** 20, of Huntingdon, Tenn. was named 1957 Maid of Cotton Dec. 29 in Memphis. . . . **Martha Raye** settled a $50,000 alienation of affection suit, brought by Mrs. Barbara Ann O'Shea, for an estimated $15,000-20,000, it was reported Dec. 29 in Bridgeport, Conn. [See p. 336E3] . . . **Garry Davis,** traveling on a "world passport," was refused permission to enter West Germany Dec. 31 in Frankfort-on-the-Main. [See Vol. XIV, p. 320F3] . . . **Albert Hopkins** of Madison, Wis. was named World Champion Liar for 1956 Dec. 31 by the Burlington (Wis.) Liar's Club for a story of how South Dakota mud prevented pigs from closing their eyes & caused them to die for lack of sleep.

Married: Singer Patti Page (Clara Ann Fowler), 29, to dance dir. Charles O'Curran, 42; Dec. 8 in Las Vegas, Nev. (her 2d, his 3d). . . . Author Erskine Caldwell, 53, to Virginia M. Fletcher, 37; Dec. 31 in Reno, Nev. (his 4th, her 2d).

Birthday: Cellist Pablo Casals was 80 Dec. 27. [See p. 416E3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMUNISM

New Charter Drafted. Further "democratization" of the U.S. Communist party constitution approved by the CP's Natl. Com. in September & made public Dec. 9. The document, prepared by a committee headed by Natl. Com. Exec. Secy. Fred M. Fine, was to be submitted to the CP's Feb. 1957 national convention. It would give members the right "to hold & express a dissenting opinion on any matter of party policy" and affirmed that "working class movements" should "operate in an atmosphere of independence & equality and exercise the right of fraternal & constructive criticism." It called for CP cooperation with "all Socialist-minded Americans," conceded the existence of "various roads to socialism," backed "peaceful co-existence of all nations" and held that socialism should be established "by the free & democratic choice of the majority of the people."

A Fund for the Republic pamphlet (published Dec. 9) by Walter Millis warned that the CP's decision to drop its blind, "fanatical devotion to the political interests of Communist Russia" had "not converted this group, still conspiratorial in nature & . . . activities, into 'just another American political party.'" The pamphlet, entitled *Communism & Civil Liberties*, reported that the CP's new objective was "to end its isolation" & "reestablish" itself among unions, Negroes, students & educators. [See p. 391D2]

(The Subversive Activities Control Board ruled again Dec. 18 that the U.S. CP was Moscow-controlled.) [See p. 271B1]

Court Action. Harvey O'Connor's contempt-of-Congress conviction was reversed by a unanimous U.S. Court of Appeals decision in Washington Dec. 20. O'Connor had refused in July 1953 to answer when Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), then chairman of the Senate Investigations Subcom., had asked whether he had been a "member of the Communist conspiracy" when he wrote books later used in U.S. information centers overseas. The court found the question too "vague." The court did not rule on O'Connor's use of the First Amend. [See Vol. XV, p. 386C2-A3]

Diantha D. Hoag, ex-CIO Intl. Electrical Workers shop steward at the Westinghouse Electric plant in Buffalo, N.Y., was acquitted of contempt-of-Congress charges by Fed. Dist. Judge David A. Pine in Washington July 6. She had invoked the 5th Amend. before McCarthy's committee in Aug. 1954 after voluntarily saying she never had engaged in espionage. McCarthy called her case a test to determine whether such a disclaimer limited a witness' right to use the 5th Amend. [See Vol. XV, p. 209E-F3]

Bernhard Deutch, 27, U. of Pa. graduate student in physics, was convicted in Fed. Dist. Court in Washington Dec. 12 of contempt of Congress for refusing in Apr. 1954 to give the House Un-American Activities Com. the names of persons he had known in a CP group although he admitted his own membership and answered questions about his own activities. Judge Alexander Holtzoff, giving Deutch a 90-day jail sentence Dec. 13, said that "the younger generation of scientists," specifically those "engaged in pure science" & "particularly in the field of physics, has succumbed to Communist propaganda." (Chrmn. Charles C. Price of the Fed. of American Scientists wrote Holtzoff Dec. 16 that "the facts do not support your broad indictment of a whole generation of research physicists.") [See Vol. XV, p. 386E3]

Fed. Dist. Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy ruled in Washington Dec. 21 that the State Dept. was not required to disclose confidential information on which it based its refusal to grant a passport. He therefore upheld the denial of a passport to Weldon Bruce Dayton, Corning, N.Y. cosmic ray physicist who wanted to go to Bombay, India, where he had been offered a 3-yr. appointment at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. [See Vol. XIV, p. 216D2; X, 286P]

The San Francisco Superior Court's Appellate Dept. Dec. 24 barred the San Francisco Housing Authority from requiring loyalty oaths of tenants. [See Vol. XV, p. 250C-D3]

Prof. Marcus Singer of Cornell U. had been acquitted by Fed. Dist. Judge Burnita S. Matthews in Washington Jan. 20 of 12 of 22 counts of contempt-of-Congress growing out of his refusal to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. in 1953 about persons he had known as Communists [see Vol. XIII, p. 180L]. The contempt conviction of Saul Grossman, exec. secy. of the Michigan Com. for the Protection of the Forgn. Born, for refusal to give the House Un-American Activities Com. records of his group, was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals Jan. 12. [See Vol. XII, p. 210D]

Dr. Albert E. Blumberg, ex-CP legislative chairman & ex-Johns Hopkins U. philosophy prof., was convicted by a federal jury in Philadelphia Mar. 7 of violating the Smith Act by advocating forcible overthrow of the Govt. [see Vol. XIV, p. 341D3]. Illinois CP leader Gilbert Green was convicted in New York Mar. 12 of contempt of court for not surrendering in 1951 to begin his jail term for Smith Act violation. [See p. 69E-F3]

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Mar. 9 upheld by 4-4 votes the conviction & 1-3-yr. jail sentence of Ben Gold, ex-pres. of the Intl. Fur & Leather Workers, on charges of filing a false non-Communist affidavit in 1950 [see Vol. XIV, p. 333E2]. (The Supreme Court Mar. 12 unanimously reversed a conviction of Gold's lawyer, Harold I. Cammer, on contempt-of-court charges for having tried to find out whether federal employes on grand juries had been biased by the Govt. loyalty program.)

Harry Sacher, N.Y. attorney who had defended top CP members, was convicted by Fed. Dist. Judge Holtzoff in Washington Mar. 13 of contempt of Congress for refusing to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcom. whether he was a Communist. Holtzoff rejected Sacher's use of the First Amend. [See Vol. XV, p. 265E2]

The Florida Supreme Court July 13 made CP membership grounds for disbarment, but it refused to agree to automatic disbarment for lawyers invoking the 5th Amend.

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Prof. Orest Stephen Makar, 47, Ukrainian-born geodesy & map-making expert who had been fired by St. Louis U. Aug. 31 for unsatisfactory teaching, renounced naturalized U.S. citizenship to work in Russia, Tass news agency said Dec. 18. The U.S. Army disclosed Dec. 19 that Makar had "limited access" to classified documents while employed as a physicist at the Army missile center in White Sands, N.M. in 1952-53. . . . **Mrs. Julia Ruuttila** of Astoria, Ore. was accused by House Un-American Activities subcommittee counsel Richard Arens at a Seattle hearing Dec. 14 of being "one of the [CP's] principle propagandists . . . in the Northwest." She invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer his charges. Mrs. Louis Hatten of Seattle also invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer questions about communism & the Washington Com. for Protection of the Forgn. Born. [See p. 414F2-E3] . . . **Federated Press,** 37-yr.-old labor news service described by the Senate Internal Security Subcom. as a "Communist front," suspended operations, managing editor Carl Haessler disclosed in New York Dec. 10.

Arthur Miller, playwright-husband of Marilyn Monroe, was cited for contempt of Congress by a 373-9 House vote July 25 for refusing to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. the names of persons he had seen at Communist writers' meetings. Miller, who had been denied passports for more than 2 years, was granted a 6-month passport by the State Dept. July 6. He & his wife flew from New York to London July 13-14 for a combined honeymoon business trip. [See p. 224F3] . . . **Prof. Dirk Jan Struik,** MIT mathematics teacher suspended for 5 years for alleged CP affiliations, was reported Sept. 25 to have been returned to his teaching duties. [See Vol. XV, p. 425F1; XII, 57E] . . . **Ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain** (R., Wash.), in his last action as an SACB member, ruled Aug. 31 that the Washington Pension Union was a Communist front [see p. 102A3]. (Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 31 appointed Mrs. Dorothy McCullough Lee, 55, ex-Republican Mayor of Portland, Ore. [in 1949-52], to succeed Cain as a $20,000-a-yr. SACB member. [See p. 255B1]

LABOR

Agreements. The Labor Dept. reported Dec. 15 that about 5 million American workers would get a total of $1 billion in raises in 1957 under the terms of contracts already in

force. About 50% of the raises would average 6¢-8¢ an hour. [See p. 359F-G2] . . . The *AFL-CIO News* Dec. 8 reported negotiation of these weekly raises by the Communication Workers of America for 25,000 long-lines (Bell System) & 7,200 Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. (Virginia) employes: $2-$5 for operators, $2.50-$5 for plant workers, $2-$3 for traffic and clerical employes. [See p. 3B2] . . . AFL-CIO Teamsters locals in eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey & Delaware Dec. 30 ratified contracts with about 300 trucking companies giving 25,000 drivers & helpers hourly raises of 15¢ in 1957, an additional 5¢ in 1958 & 10¢ in 1959. Current average: $2.15 an hour. [See Vol. XV, p. 429A3]

Strikes. The BLS reported Dec. 28 that "work stoppages beginning in 1956 idled fewer workers than in any year since 1942 with the exception of 1954." 3,800 strikes involving 1,900,000 workers (4.3% of the total employed) caused 33 million man-days of idleness (0.3% of the total estimated working time) during the year. This compared with 4,320 strikes, 2,650,000 workers (6.2% of total employed) & 28,200,000 man-days of idleness (0.3% of total working time) during 1955. Among strikes reported: (a) 47,000 members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union struck Sept. 1 against members of the Glass Container Mfrs.' Institute, the Natl. Assn. of Pressed & Blown Glassware & some independent companies in 16 states; they settled with the institute Sept. 9 & with the association Sept. 28 for a one-yr. contract providing a 6% raise. (b) 30,000 members of building trades unions struck May 1 against construction industry employers in Northeastern Ohio (including the Cleveland area) and settled 27 days later for 2-yr. agreements under which most received hourly raises of 17½¢ retroactive to May 1 & 16½¢ effective May 1, 1957. (c) 27,000 members of the United Steelworkers struck Aug. 1 against the Aluminum Co. of America & Reynolds Metals Co. in 13 states; they settled with Alcoa Aug. 9 & with Reynolds Aug. 25 for 3-yr. contracts providing immediate raises averaging 11.83¢ an hour, an additional hourly raise (10.66¢ to Alcoa & 11.66¢ to Reynolds employes) Aug. 1, 1957 & a 9.66¢ hourly raise Aug. 1, 1958. (d) 25,000 members of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and United Packinghouse Workers unions struck 38 Swift & Co. plants in 26 states Sept. 20 and settled Sept. 29 for 3-yr. contracts providing an immediate 10¢ hourly raise plus additional hourly raises of 7½¢ Sept. 1, 1957 & Sept. 1, 1958.

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Presidential fact-finding board was set up by Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 22 to try to help settle a wage & benefits dispute between the Bro'hood of Ry. Trainmen & 140 major U.S. railroads. [See p. 397C1] . . . **AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany** Dec. 28 suspended Paul Dorfman as financial secy.-treasurer of Waste-Material Handlers Fed. Labor Union No. 20467 (Chicago) & Charles Naddeo as financial secy.-treasurer of Can Workers Fed. Labor Union No. 22623 (Philadelphia) on charges of welfare fund irregularities. (Meany warned in a New Year's statement Dec. 31 that "the Communist conspiracy will never rest until it has conquered the entire world." The USSR will "never consent" to peaceful co-existence with powerful nations like the U.S. if it "did not dare to permit the co-existence of a free government in tiny Hungary," he said. Meany had urged in New York Dec. 12 a halt to all trade & cultural exchange with Russia & its satellites.) [See pp. 379B2, 162C-D1] . . . **Intl. Assn. of Machinists** announced Dec. 15 that it had dropped 10 unnamed union representatives who had entered the IAM with 41 locals that had transferred from the leftwing United Electrical Workers early in 1956. [See Vol. XV, p. 401E-F3] . . . **"Right-to-work"** law passed by the Palm Springs, Calif. municipal council went into effect Dec. 15.

Walter L. Mitchell of Atlanta defeated incumbent Edward R. Moffett of Freeport, Tex. Oct. 5 in an election for the presidency of the 90,000-member Intl. Chemical Workers Union. Mitchell came out for merger with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union. . . . **Barber & Beauty Culturists Union** (formerly CIO) reaffiliated July 2 with the AFL-CIO Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists & Proprietors' Intl. Union (formerly AFL). William C. Birthright, pres. of the latter, was to remain head of the merged union. . . . **4 AFL-CIO Teamsters** officials, the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. & James W. Moore, a vice pres. of the company, were fined a total of $45,500 in Fed. Dist. Court in Minneapolis Mar. 20 for violating the Taft-Hartley law by the alleged payment of $5,000 to settle a strike. Penalties imposed on the union officials: Gerald Connelly, recently resigned head organizer of Local 548, $7,500 fine & 2 years' imprisonment (he had been convicted & sentenced to a year in jail Mar. 19 for a labor bombing); Teamsters Intl. Vice Pres. Sidney L. Brennan, $7,500 fine & 2 years in jail (prison term stayed); Eugene Williams, Local 544 business agent, $7,500 fine & 2 years in jail (prison term stayed); Jack J. Jorgenson, pres. of Minneapolis Teamster Joint Council, $3,000 fine. . . . **United Auto Workers** was cleared by Fed. Dist. Judge Frank A. Picard in Detroit Feb. 3 of an indictment charging illegal expenditure of union funds to back Dems. in the 1954 Michigan elections. [See Vol. XV, p. 242E-F2]

ARMED FORCES

Strength. The Army announced Dec. 27 that its atomic-age streamlining of combat units would begin in January. Infantry divisions currently containing 17,455 men would be cut by 3,700, the 17,100-man airborne divisions by 5,600. About 60,000 men would be taken from the Army's 19 combat divisions and assigned to missile, anti-aircraft, logistic or other jobs. (The 101st Airborne Div. was reactivated at Ft. Campbell, Ky. Sept. 21.) [See p. 238D-G1] . . . **The Air Force Assn.'s** *Air Force Magazine* charged Dec. 28 that the AF was cutting the number of its wings from the current estimate of 131 to 110 by 1960 although the Admin. had said it planned on 137 wings by mid-1957. [See p. 414B-C2]

Air Developments. A new Military Air Transport Svc. was created by the Defense Dept. Dec. 13 to take over the functions of the former MATS & of AF & Navy air transport units. . . . The Natl. Aeronautical Assn. Dec. 5 announced award of the Collier Trophy to the AF, to Gen. Nathan F. Twining, AF Chief of Staff, to the Boeing Airplane Co. & to Boeing Pres. William M. Allen & his associates for developing the B-52 Stratofortress. [See p. 405C3] . . . Capt. Manuel J. Fernandez Jr., piloting an F100C, won the 1,120-mile California-to-Oklahoma Bendix Trophy race Sept. 1 with a 666.661-mph. average. [See Vol. XV, p. 300B3]

Discipline. The AF announced July 31 that it had arrested Airman 1/C Jackson H. Kilgore, 21, of Meadowview, Pa. at Eniwetok after he admitted disclosing to civilians that the May 21 H-bomb test had missed its target. [See p. 234A-B1] . . . AF Secy. Donald A. Quarles Dec. 10 ordered an honorable discharge for Lt. Titus A. Saunders Jr., Negro officer who had been given a discharge "under honorable conditions" (less than an honorable discharge) after he was forced to resign because of a conviction in Mississippi on drunk driving charges. [See p. 398C1] . . . The Army June 29 notified Douglas Stephens, 22, that it had cleared him of a conviction of collaborating with the Communists while a PW in Korea and had changed his undesirable discharge to an honorable discharge. . . . The Army announced May 14 that a review board had ordered dismissal of charges against Sgt. James C. Gallagher, 24, who was serving a life term at the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. for collaborating with the Communists while a PW in Korea and throwing 2 sick PWs out in freezing weather to die. [See Vol. XV, p. 280F-G3] . . . An Army court-martial in Ft. Meade, Pa. Feb. 6 sentenced Sgt. William E. Banghart, 27, of Muncy, Pa. to 15 years' imprisonment for having collaborated with the Communists while a PW in Korea.

Personnel. Maj. Gen. Garrison H. (Gar) Davidson, 52, succeeded Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan as Supt. of West Point July 12. . . . Adm. Arthur H. Struble retired July 2 and was replaced by Vice Adm. Frederick W. McMahon as commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier & Atlantic Reserve Fleet. . . . Adm. Frank G. Fahrion retired May 1 and was replaced by Vice Adm. Lorenzo S. Sabin Jr. as commander of Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Force. . . . Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 17 appointed Vice Adm. Robert P. Briscoe to succeed Adm. William Fechteler (retiring) as commander-in-chief of NATO forces in Southern Europe. . . . Maj. Gen. Emerson C. Itschner, 53, took office Oct. 1 as the youngest Chief of Engineers in Army history.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Veterans Admin. reported Dec. 9 that GI Bill education & training had been given to 8,427,000 World War II veterans (612,000 under the program for the disabled) & to 1,689,000 veterans of the Korean war (44,000 disabled). The World War II veterans education & training program expired July 25 [see p. 137F1]. The VA reported Dec. 31 that 505,000 veterans received $5.8 billion in GI home loans during 1956 as against the record $7.1 billion to 649,600 veterans in 1955. The VA said Dec. 21 that it had no legal way to recover $10,040 in GI insurance paid to the father of Aaron Wilson, "turncoat" ex-Korean war prisoner who recently returned from China, after Wilson was reported missing & presumed dead. [See p. 406G2] . . . **Dr. Kurt S. Wallersteiner,** German-born British subject described as "a brilliant chemical research scholar," was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York Dec. 20 on charges of violating the "Trading with the Enemy Act" by conspiring to import $50,000 worth of Red Chinese gallnuts during the Korean war. . . . **H. J. (Jack) Porter,** Republican Natl. committeeman from Texas, admitted to a Senate Post Office & Civil Svc. subcommittee Oct. 11 that he had solicited political contributions from postal employees "who had received appointments through the Republican Party," but he denied "selling" postal jobs. . . . **Immigration Comm. Joseph M. Swing** was accused by a House Govt. Operations subcommittee July 25 of "improper use" of Govt. money for "improper & unnecessary" hunting trips in Mexico. He used Govt. planes, jeeps & air-conditioned trailers but said the trips primarily were for conferences with Mexican officials (although he admitted that in one instance he had not even invited any Mexican officials to his camp). . . . **Frank J. Meistrell** Sept. 28 became first commissioner of the Flood Indemnity Admin., the Govt.'s new $5 billion flood insurance system. . . . **American Assembly,** holding its 10th session in Harriman, N.Y. Nov. 17-18, opposed U.S. recognition or a UN seat for Red China but held that the U.S. should accept a contrary decision if UN members voted for Red China's admittance.

N.Y. State's request for a license to build a Niagara Falls power development was dismissed by the Fed. Power Comm. Nov. 30 on grounds that the FPC lacked jurisdiction. [See p. 391F3] . . . **Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce** warned at the annual Advertising Council dinner in New York Nov. 28 that Congressional failure to appropriate adequate funds—"less than $10 million" a year more—for the Forgn. Svc. "is folly to the point of national suicide." She said the extra money would be used for modern equipment, secretarial help, "fringe benefits" for personnel & for entertainment functions that maintain the friendly contacts essential in avoiding suspicion & obtaining information. [See p. 389D-E3] . . . **Erwin D. Canham,** editor of the *Christian Science Monitor,* was chosen Dec. 2 to succeed James D. Zellerbach [see p. 396F2] as chairman of the non-governmental Natl. Manpower Council. . . . **Virgin Islands Natl. Park** (5,000 acres) became the U.S.' 29th national park as it was dedicated on the island of St. John Dec. 1. [See Vol. XIV, p. 396E3]

FOREIGN

Britain. Antony Head, 50, War Secy. since 1951, replaced Sir Walter Monckton, 65, as Defense Min. Oct. 18. Monckton, in ill health, remained in the Cabt. as Paymaster Gen.; John Hare, 45, replaced Head as War Secy.; John Scott Maclay, 50, Natl. Liberal (pro-Conservative) chairman, succeeded Hare as Colonial Office State Min. [See pp. 362E3, 330B3; Vol. XV, 426C3] . . . Seretse Khama, 35, who had renounced his claim as chief of the Bamangwato tribe, was permitted to return home to Bechuanaland (Africa) after 6 yrs. of exile in Britain Oct. 9. [See Vol. XIII, p. 214J-K] . . . Malta received a £1,000,000 ($2,800,000) cash grant from Britain Sept. 7 after Maltese Prime Min. Dom Mintoff had conferred in London on an economic crisis in the colony. [See p. 291E3] . . . The Trades Union Congress, meeting in Brighton, Eng., resolved Sept. 5 to press for wage increases despite the Govt.'s opposition on grounds that pay raises would cause price inflation. [See pp. 298F3, 170E1] . . . Chancellor of the Exchequer Harold Macmillan disclosed Oct. 3 that finance ministers of other Commonwealth countries had indicated their support of a British plan to form a European free-trade area in which protective tariffs (except on agricultural products) would be eliminated by stages in 10 yrs. [See p. 227B3] . . . Education Min. Sir David Eccles announced June 18 that new school construction scheduled in the year ending Mar. 31, 1957 would be reduced from £89 million ($249 million) to £55 million ($144 million) to help check inflation. . . . The Central Statistical Office reported Aug. 19 that the annual output of British goods & services had increased by 1/3 in volume since 1946 and in value to £16,639,000,000 ($46,589,200,000) as against £8,743,000,000 ($24,480,400,000) in 1946. [See p. 121C-E1] . . . The Duke of Edinburgh sponsored a Commonwealth conference (29 countries & territories represented) opening in Oxford, Eng. July 9 to study the impact of industrialization on community life. [See p. 415E2] . . . Sir Cullum Welch was elected honorary Lord Mayor of London Sept. 29 to succeed Cutberth Akroyd. . . . Princess Margaret toured British East Africa (Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Mauritius) Sept. 21-Oct. 26. [See p. 344E3] . . . Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, 58, Chief of the Imperial Gen. Staff, was promoted to rank of field marshal Nov. 27. [See Vol. XV, p. 319C3] . . . Adm. Earl Mountbatten, 56, First Sea Lord & Chief of Naval Staff, was promoted Oct. 21 to Adm. of the Fleet (highest rank in the Royal Navy). [See p. 154F2] . . . Queen Elizabeth II was shown a British-made atomic bomb when she visited the RAF Bomber Command station at Marham, Eng. July 23. [See pp. 426B2, 202B2]

Canada. Progressive-Conservatives won provincial elections Oct. 30 in Nova Scotia for the first time in 23 years. Liberals, led by Premier Henry Hicks, retained 19 seats in the 43-seat Legislature. PCs, led by Robert Lorne Stanfield, 42, won 23 seats & the Cooperative Commonwealth Fed. one. Premier W. A. C. Bennett's Social Credit regime was reelected in British Columbia Sept. 20. Premier Maurice Duplessis' Natl. Unionists won Quebec provincial elections June 20. [See Vol. XV, p. 427C1] . . . John Diefenbaker, 61, MP from Saskatchewan, was elected leader of the Progressive-Conservative Party (largest opposition party) Dec. 14 at a convention in Ottawa. He succeeded Col. George Drew, 62, party leader since 1948, who had resigned Sept. 21 as leader because of ill health. Drew remained an MP. [See Vol. VIII, p. 318G] . . . The Canadian House of Commons rejected by 109-35 June 8 an Opposition motion of no confidence against House Speaker René Beaudoin. He had been charged with improper rulings during debate on a measure (passed June 7) to grant U.S.-controlled Trans-Canada Pipe Lines, Ltd. an $80 million Govt. loan to build a natural gas pipeline from Alberta to eastern Canada. . . . The External Affairs Dept. reported Oct. 4 that Canada had given more than $4 billion in foreign aid ($1.4 billion to NATO defense, $128 million to the Colombo Plan) since World War II. [See p. 118E3] . . . Gennadi F. Popov, 2d secy. of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa who had been accused of trying to buy data on the CF-105 jet fighter plane from an RCAF employe, was ousted from Canada Aug. 12 for "incompatible" activities, the Govt. disclosed Sept. 24. [See p. 177F3]

Red China. The U.S. Govt. disclosed Dec. 22 that only one of 24 Chinese aliens in U.S. prisons chose release & deportation to Red China in interviews with the Red Cross [see p. 191C1]. The Red Chinese Govt. reported June 23 that 200,000 Chinese had returned to the mainland in recent years and that most of them had been employed on construction work. Irving Potash, deported ex-U.S. Communist Party leader, was reported to have arrived in Peiping July 7 from Poland [see Vol. XV, p. 76F3]. Americans released by Red China via Hong Kong: businessman Charles S. Miner May 19 after waiting 5½ years for Red Chinese action on his request for permission to leave; Rev. John William Clifford & Rev. Thomas Leonard Phillips, Roman Catholic missionaries, June 16. Red China also announced Nov. 28 that Rt. Rev. Kimber Den, ex-Anglican Bishop of Chekiang, had been released after 4 yrs. of "wrongful imprisonment." [See p. 295F1]

Red China's 2d 5-yr. plan, scheduled to take effect in 1958 with construction

goals doubled, was adopted by a Communist Party congress ending Sept. 27 in Peiping. The congress also adopted Sept. 16 a new CP constitution requiring annual party congresses, fixing delegate terms at 5 yrs., providing for control commissions to enforce party principles and stressing "collective leadership" & Marxism-Leninism. The CP Politburo was enlarged from 13 to 19 members Sept. 29 with Mao retained as CP Central Com. & Politburo chairman and Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh & Chen Yun as vice chairmen. New ministries of Timber, Metallurgical Industries, Power Equipment, City Construction, Food Industry, Marine Products, Land Reclamation & City Services were established May 12, and Po Yi-pi was named chairman of a new Natl. Economic Comm. A Govt. report Apr. 29 showed that 55% of the 117,000,000 peasant households in China had been organized into Soviet-style collectives. A record $12 billion 1956 national budget, of which 55.22% was allocated to economic construction (17% more than in 1955) & 19.98% to defense (22.2% less than in 1955), was presented to the Natl. People's Congress (Parlt.) by Finance Min. Li Hsien-nien June 15. [See pp. 307F2, 206E-F2, 130A1] . . . Marshal Peng Teh-huai, Red Chinese Defense Min., told the CP congress in Peiping Sept. 18 that the Red Chinese armed forces had been reduced by 2,700,000 since their peak strength of 5 million in 1949 but that the air force was "no longer . . . weak." (Western estimates of the size of the Red Chinese forces: 2,647,000 men in regular service.) [See Vol. XV, p. 50A1] . . . A Soviet-Chinese agreement to build a 13 million-kw. system of hydroelectric power stations on the Amur, Argun & Ussuri rivers on the Soviet-Chinese frontier was announced Aug. 19. Soviet First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan, addressing the CP Congress in Peiping Sept. 17, promised that the USSR would help to elevate Red China to the "zenith" of modern scientific advantages. [See p. 134E2]

France. The Natl. Assembly voted by 315-252 Dec. 4 to lend Morocco 32 billion francs & Tunisia 16 billion francs for economic & social development. France received the Intl. Monetary Fund's permission Oct. 18 to draw up to $262,500,000 from the fund during the next 12 months to offset a drain on French gold & dollar reserves. Natl. Assembly action on proposed new taxation to raise 300 billion francs ($857 million) for the military campaign in Algeria was delayed by Premier Guy Mollet July 25 in hope that the funds could be borrowed from the public through Govt. bond sales. A general price freeze was decreed by the Govt. July 21 to curb inflationary effects of Govt. spending on the Algerian affair & social security. [See p. 153G2-A3] . . . A dissident group of 14 members of Parliament led by ex-Premier Henri Queuille & André Morice formed a new Radical Socialist Party October 16 after ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France's position as Republican Radical and Radical-Socialist (Radical) Party leader had been upheld, 1,006-426, by a party congress in Lyons Oct. 12. Ex-Premier Edouard Herriot, 84, resigned Oct. 14 as honorary party president in a rebuke to Mendès' foes. Mendès refused to relent in his criticism of the Algerian policy enforced by Socialist Premier Guy Mollet's Cabt. in which 12 members of the Radical party held ministries. [See pp. 199G2, 175D1] . . . Pierre Poujade & 6 other members of the steering committee of his Union for the Defense of Tradesmen & Artisans were fined 200,000 f. ($571) each by a court in Paris July 4 for encouraging tradesmen to refuse to pay taxes. [See p. 153B3] . . . Roger Labrusse & René Turpin, former aides to Jean Mons, ex-secy. of the Natl. Defense Council, were sentenced to prison terms of 6 & 4 yrs., respectively, by a military court in Paris May 20 for having leaked Indo-Chinese war secrets to the press in 1953-54. Mons & newspaperman André Baranes, who had obtained information from Labrusse, were acquitted. [See Vol. XV, p. 102B2]

India. The Dalai Lama, 21, & Panchen Lama of Tibet arrived in New Delhi Nov. 25 for a visit to India in connection with observances of the 2,500th anniversary of Buddha's death. [See Vol. XIII, p. 444E1] . . . Indian states were reorganized on a linguistic basis & reduced in number from 27 to 14 under a law taking effect Nov. 1. The state of Hyderabad was abolished and its territory divided among Bombay, Mysore & Andhra. The Nizam of Hyderabad—Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan, 73—announced his retirement from public life. Other Indian states under the reorganization: Assam, Bihar, Kerala (previously called Travancore-Cochin), Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir—all one-language states except Punjab & Bombay. Territories administered by the central Indian Govt.: Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur, Tripura; Andaman & Nicobar Is.; Laccadive, Minicoy & Amin Divi Is. (Indian Finance Min. Chintaman Deshmukh resigned June 18 in protest against the Govt.'s refusal to include Bombay City in a separate Maharashtrian state, and Jawaharlal Nehru assumed the Finance Ministry July 25 in addition to his offices as Prime Min. & Forgn. Min. and his Planning Comm. & Atomic Energy Comm. chairmanships. The States Reorganization law, as finally passed by the Indian Parlt. Aug. 11, was amended to include Maharashtra, Bombay City, Vidarbha, Saurashtra, Gujerat, Kutch & Marathwada in the new bilingual Bombay State—a compromise accepted by most Maharashtrian delegates.) [See p. 186G2] . . . The Kashmir Constituent Assembly in Srinagar adopted Nov. 19 an act to make Kashmir-Jammu an integral part of India, thus completing approval of a new Kashmir-Jammu state constitution to take effect Jan. 26. [See p. 227C3]

Lt. Gen. Kodendera Subayya Thimayya, ex-chrmn. of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. in Korea, was named Indian Army cmndr.-in-chief Nov. 17 [see Vol. XIV, p. 26C2]. Rear Adm. R. D. Katari, 46, succeeded British Rear Adm. St. John J. R. J. Tyrwhitt Oct. 2 as the first Indian commander of the Indian Navy. . . . The Reserve Bank of India reported Sept. 9: India's first 5-yr. economic plan, which ended June 30, had been marked by an 18% increase in national income (3% more than the goal) & an 8% increase in industrial production; farm production in 1954-55 totaling 65,800,000 tons was 2,900,000 tons less than in 1953-54, and prices of farm products rose 16.7% in 1955-56. The bank said the $10.08 billion capital outlay scheduled for the 2d 5-yr. plan was the most that the Indian economy could support. It estimated the combined central & state Govt. deficits as $840 million, with public spending up from $543,900,000 in 1951 to $2.016 billion this year, and the Indian deficit in foreign trade $42 million as of June 1956. The Indian Cabt. accepted Nov. 15 a new Soviet loan of $126 million to buy heavy industrial machinery. [See pp. 291D3, 134E1, 122B1] . . . Nationalization of life insurance took effect in India Sept. 1. [See Vol. XIV, p. 426D2]

West Germany. The Bundesrat (upper house) completed Parliamentary action Dec. 21 on the bill to draft men for 12-mo. terms of service in the West German armed forces or accept volunteers for 18-mo. terms, with volunteers to have the privilege of choosing their branch of service [see p. 412C2]. Canada agreed Dec. 19 to sell West Germany 225 Mark VI Sabre Jet fighter planes (top speed 650 mph.) worth $75 million to be built by Canadair, Ltd. & train 360 German AF pilots & crewmen in Canada. West Germany previously had been given 75 Sabre Jets by Canada as a NATO mutual aid contribution. 15 U.S. F-84 Thunderstreak fighter-bombers—first combat-type planes put into service by the new Luftwaffe—arrived in Fuerstenfeldbrück Nov. 13. [See p. 299F3] . . . The USSR, in a reply Oct. 23 to West Germany's latest note on German reunification, called Bonn's plans not "constructive" but expressed interest in the possibility of a demilitarized zone in central Europe. [See p. 299D1] . . . A Fed. German budget of 34,353,400,000 Deutschmarks ($8,176,014,000) for the year beginning Apr. 1, 1957 was announced by the West German Govt. Nov. 12. 9 billion DM ($2,142,000,000) was allocated for defense. The budget was 669 million DM ($159 million) less than the current year's. Tax revenue next fiscal year was estimated at 33,194,000,000 DM ($7,854,000,000), with the rest of the new budget to be financed by borrowing & use of reserve funds. The Bundestag (lower house of Parlt.) passed June 22 a 30% cut in tariffs on most imports (ECSC iron & steel, most farm products exempted) as an anti-inflationary measure. [See p. 43F2] . . . Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, 80, revised his Cabt. Oct. 16 by appointing these

Christian Dems.: Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria to replace Theodor Blank as Defense Min.; Siegfried Balke to replace Strauss as Atomic Affairs Min.; Hans Joachim von Merkatz, Bundesrat Affairs Min., to assume also the Justice Ministry from Fritz Neumayer. Waldemar Kraft & Hermann Schaeffer were dropped as Mins. Without Portfolio. [See p. 154B1] . . . Mayor Kurt Sieveking of Hamburg was elected Bundesrat (upper house) president—equivalent to Deputy West German President—July 20. . . . The West Berlin Govt. Sept. 25 banned local neo-Nazi organizations supporting the German Social Union party founded July 17 in Miltenberg by Dr. Otto Strasser, 58, an early Nazi who broke with Hitler in 1932. Strasser had returned to West Germany from Canada in 1955. [See Vol. IX, p. 11M] . . . U.S. soldiers in Germany not on leave nor off duty next day were placed under a midnight curfew July 18 by Lt. Gen. Henry I. Hodes (successor May 1 to Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe as U.S. armed forces commander in Europe) to curb incidents of rape & other violence against Germans charged to U.S. troops. [See pp. 256F3, 220F1; Vol. XII, 396D] . . . The West German Justice Ministry estimated June 6 that Allied soldiers had fathered 67,753 illegitimate children in Germany since 1945, with Americans the fathers of more than 37,000. . . . Ex-Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz, 65, successor to Hitler as leader of Nazi Germany, was released Oct. 1 from Spandau Prison, Berlin, after having completed a 10-yr. term for war crimes. [See Vol. VI, p. 324H] . . . The West German Bundestag passed June 6 a series of amendments to the 1953 law granting indemnities to victims of the Nazi regime. Minimum limits on cash restitution & pensions were raised and 1962 made the deadline for settlement of all valid claims. [See Vol. XIII, p. 59A] . . . The West German Govt. reported Sept. 20 that refugees fleeing to West Germany & West Berlin from East Germany since 1949 had exceeded 1,000,000. [See p. 159A1]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. The Amer. Cancer Society said in a report Nov. 25 that "basic relationships" between cigarette smoking & lung cancer "have been clearly established" through an "immense statistical study" in progress since 1952. However, the report said, the evidence remained "tentative & incomplete" and "the specific effect of cigarette smoking on a particular individual cannot be predicted." Chairman Timothy V. Hartnett of the Tobacco Industry Research Com. challenged the ACS' conclusions in an exchange of letters with Meford Runyon, ACS exec. vice pres., made public in New York Dec. 1 [see p. 203G1]. Dr. W. C. Hueper of the Natl. Cancer Inst. told the Amer. Public Health Assn.'s annual meeting in Atlantic City Nov. 13 that he believed that air pollution rather than cigarette smoking was responsible for the increased rate of lung cancer. A New York State Health Dept. research team (Arthur S. Kraus, Dr. Paul R. Gerhardt, Dr. Morton L. Levin) described to the APHA Nov. 14 a statistical study indicating that heavy exposure to iron, grain, & stone dusts might contribute to stomach cancer [see p. 239B2]. Drs. R. Gerald Suskind, Robert J. Huebner, Wallace P. Rowe & Robt. Love of the Natl. Inst. of Health, in a report Nov. 8 to the Natl. Acad. of Sciences in Washington, told of experiments in which 3 Coxsackie B viruses had been trained to attack & eradicate human cancer cultivated in rats. [See pp. 359F3, 186F3] . . . Development of triamcinolone (by Lederle Labs.) & Medrol (by Upjohn), synthetic hormones related to cortisone but producing no serious side effects when used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, was reported to the Amer. Rheumatism Assn. meeting in Washington Nov. 30. [See p. 380C3]

A survey of 12,000 persons in 4,000 homes in Baltimore conducted by the Comm. on Chronic Illness indicated that 10% of the people in major U.S. cities suffer from mental illness, it was reported to the Amer. Public Health Assn. in Atlantic City Nov. 15. Dr. William C. Menninger, Topeka (Kan.) psychiatrist, told the Natl. Assn. for Mental Health in Washington Dec. 1 that every person experiences frequently "a mental or emotional disturbance severe enough to disrupt his function as a well-adjusted, happy & efficiently performing individual" [see Vol. XV, p. 435E3]. Dr. Stig Akerfeldt, 26, of Nobel Inst. of Medicine, Stockholm, said Oct 5 that he had developed a blood test for detecting the presence & severity of mental illness. [See pp. 294B3, 155B3] . . . Dr. Albert B. Sabin of the U. of Cincinnati (O.) announced Oct. 6 his development of a polio vaccine containing live virus of which one dose, taken by mouth, could produce long-term (possibly lifetime) immunity against the 3 major polio strains. He said the vaccine had been proved safe in tests on animals & 140 humans & would be tested on a larger scale in several countries. [See pp. 422C2, 94E3; Vol. XV, 168F2] . . . Adoption of a new emblem (red serpent & staff on white background) to be used universally to identify civilians engaged in wartime medical work was approved Oct. 12 by the World Medical Assn. meeting in Havana. The World Health Org., Intl. Com. of the Red Cross and Intl. Com. of Military Medicine & Pharmacy also supported world-wide adoption of the emblem. (A UNESCO convention on wartime protection of cultural property marked with a special blue & white emblem took effect Aug. 7 after its ratification by Burma, Egypt, Mexico, San Marino & Yugoslavia. Hungary had ratified the pact effective Aug. 17. 44 other nations had signed but not ratified the convention.) [See Vol. XV, p. 224D3] . . . Dr. Werner Braun, Rutgers U. (New Brunswick, N.J.) microbiologist, reported Nov. 24 on tests indicating that virulent bacteria destroyed non-virulent types in animals & humans by creating a breakdown product of the chemical DNA (desoxyribonucleic acid) that poisoned non-virulent bacteria but helped the virulent types to multiply. [See p. 131E1] . . . Studies at Dartmouth & by a group of industrial physicians reported in the AMA Journal Nov. 22 showed no benefits derived from use of bioflavonoids (citrus fruit extracts) to treat common colds. Pres. James H. Grove of Grove Labs., a major distributor of bioflavonoid cold remedies, held that 10 other studies had proved the drugs' effectiveness. [See p. 294A3]

EXECUTIVES

Business, Professional & Church

Aetna Life Ins. Co.—Henry F. Beers, 57, as pres., Morgan B. Brainard, 77, from pres. to chrmn. Feb. 14. . . . **Algoma Steel Corp.** (Canada)—David S. Holbrook, 44, as pres. May 29. . . . **Amer. Bankers Assn.**—Erle Cocke (v. chrmn. Fulton Natl. Bank, Atlanta) as pres. Oct. 23. . . . **Amer. Bdcstg. Co.**—Leonard H. Goldenson, pres. of parent Amer. Bdcstg.-Paramount Theaters, Inc., assumed presidential supervision of ABC when Robt. Kintner resigned as pres. Oct. 17 to become an NBC vice pres. . . . **Amer. Cancer Society**—Dr. David A. Wood, dir. of Cancer Research Inst. & Prof. of Pathology at U. of Calif., as pres., Nov. 2. . . . **Amer. College of Cardiology**—Dr. Simon Dack of Mt. Sinai Hosp., N.Y. as pres. May 16. . . . **Amer. Fidelity & Casualty Ins. Co.**—T. Coleman Andrews as pres. Apr. 18. [See pp. 421G3, 310C1] . . . **Amer. Inst. of Consulting Engrs.**—Carlton S. Proctor as pres. Feb. 1. . . . **Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.**—Cleo F. Craig, 63, from pres. to chrmn., Frederick R. Kappel, 54, from Western Electric pres. to AT&T pres. Sept. 19. . . . **Amvets**—Dom Strada, 51, West New York, N.J. Supt. of Parks & Public Property, as pres. Sept. 2. . . . **Anaconda Copper Co.**—Clyde E. Weed, 65, succeeded retiring Robt. E. Dwyer as pres. July 1. . . . **Anheuser-Busch, Inc.**—August A. Busch Jr. succeeded Eberhard Anheuser as chrmn. (as well as pres., chief exec. officer) Apr. 11. . . . **Assn. of Amer. Colleges**—Dr. Arthur G. Coons, 55, Occidental Coll. (Los Angeles) pres., as AAC pres. Jan. 12.

Bayuk Cigars, Inc.—E. Archie Mishkin succeeding Harry P. Wurman as pres.-chief exec. officer, Howard Mack as chrmn. Sept. 23. . . . **Bankers Trust Co.** (N.Y.)—Ex-pres. S. Sloan Colt, 63, to chrmn., Alex H. Ardey, 54, to pres. Feb. 7. . . . **Beech-Nut Life Savers Inc.** (formed from merger of Beech-Nut Packing Co. & Life Savers Corp.)—Edw. J. Noble as chrmn.-chief exec. officer, Robt. P. Noble as v. chrmn., J. Stafford Ellithorp Jr. as pres. July 8. . . . **Bell Aircraft Co.**—Leston P. Faneuf, 52, as pres., ex-pres. Lawrence W. Bell, 62, to chrmn. Sept. 18. . . . **Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co.**—Lowell P. Weicker to pres.-chief exec. officer, ex-pres. James D. Wise to chrmn. Oct. 17. . . . **Borg-Warner Corp.**—Robt. S. Ingersoll, 42, as pres.-chief operating officer, ex-pres. Roy C. Ingersoll, 71, to chrmn. Apr. 27. . . . **Borden Co.**—Harold W. Comfort 59, as pres., ex-pres. Theo. G. Montague, 57, as chrmn. Jan. 1. . . . **Boston & Maine R.R.**—Patrick B. McGinnis, ex-pres. N.Y., New Haven & Hartford [see p. 446G1], as pres. Jan. 20. . . . **Briggs Mfg. Co.**—A. D. Blackwood as pres.-gen. mgr. to succeed Everett E. Lundberg (retiring) Apr. 30. . . . **British Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce**—Hensleigh C. Wedgewood (pres. Josiah Wedgewood & Sons) as pres. Feb. 7. . . . **Business Advisory Council** of U.S. Commerce Dept.—Eugene Holman, 60, Standard Oil (N.J.) chrmn., succeeded Harold Boeschenstein as chrmn. Jan. 19. . . . **Butler Bros.**—Albert O. Steffey, 49, as pres. Mar. 15 to succeed Bert R. Prall, 60, resigned.

Campbell Soup Co.—Oliver G. Willits succeeded Jas. McGowan Jr., 70, as pres. Mar. 2. . . . **Cancer Research Corp.** (Jackson Meml. Lab., Bar Harbor, Me.)—Hugh Knowlton, N.Y. banker, as pres. to succeed Dr. Clarence C. Little, retiring lab. founder-dir. (New dir.: Dr. Earle Green, Ohio State U. zoologist). . . . **Carrier Corp.**—Wm. Bynum, 53, as pres. Mar. 2 to succeed chrmn.-chief exec. officer Cloud Wampler, 60. . . . **Chicago College of Jewish Studies**—Dr. Abraham G. Duker as pres. June 1. . . . **Chicago & North Western Ry.**—Ben W. Heineman as chrmn., Clyde J. Fitzpatrick as pres. Apr. 1. . . . **Chrysler Corp.**—Kaufman Thuma Keller, 70, retired Apr. 17 as bd. chrmn. . . . **Consolidated Natural Gas Co.**—Wm. A. Dougherty as chrmn. May 15. . . . **Corn Products Refining Co.**—Wm. T. Brady, 60, as pres. & chief exec. officer, ex-pres. Ernest W. Reid, 64, as chrmn. Mar. 5. . . . **Culver Military Acad.**—AF Maj. Gen. Delar Taft Spivey, 62, retiring Air War Coll. cmndr., as pres. Sept. 1. [See p. 95E3]

Denver & Rio Grande Western R.R.—Gale B. Aydelott, 41, as pres. Feb. 27. [See p. 55F3] . . . **DeVoe & Raynolds Co., Inc.**—Carl McFarlin Sr.,

61, as pres. to succeed E. Wm. Endter Feb. 15. . . . **Disciples of Christ, Intl. Convention of**—John Rogers, Tulsa (Okla.) attorney, as pres. Oct. 3. . . . **Distilled Spirits Inst., Inc.**—Dan L. Street (Brown-Forman exec. v. pres.) as pres., ex-pres. Frank R. Schwengel as chrmn. Jan. 25. . . . **Reuben H. Donnelly Corp.**—Curtiss E. Frank as pres., ex-pres. David L. Harrington as chrmn. & chief exec. officer Feb. 15. . . . **Eaton Mfg. Co.**—John C. Virden to succeed chrmn. Howard J. McGinn as pres. Sept. 30. . . . **Erie R.R.**—Harry W. Von Willer, 60, as pres., ex-pres. Paul W. Johnston, 64, as chrmn. & chief exec. officer Oct. 23. . . . **Ethyl Corp.**—Edw. L. Shea from pres. to chrmn., B. Bynum Turner as pres. July 5. . . . **Fed. Reserve Bank (N.Y.)**—Alfred Hayes, 45, as pres. to succeed Allan Sproul, 60, June 30. . . . **Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.**—Ex-pres. Paul L. Davies as chrmn., Ernest Hart as pres. June 19. . . . **Franklin & Marshall College**—Dr. Frederick D. Bolman Jr. (ex-pres. Jamestown, N.Y. Community College) as pres. Aug. 7. . . . **General Baking Co.**—Russell J. Hug as pres. to succeed chrmn.—chief exec. officer Geo. L. Morrison June 20. . . . **Gillette Co.**—Carl J. Gilbert, 49, as pres., ex-pres. Jos. Peter Spang Jr., 63, as chrmn. to succeed Wm. A. Barron Jr. Mar. 28. . . . **W. R. Grace & Co.**—Chas. Edward Wilson, 69, ex-GE pres., World War II WPB exec. v.-chrmn. & Korean War DMB chrmn., retired May 10 as Grace bd. chrmn. [See Vol. XV, p. 180F3]

Hadassah (Women's Zionist Org. of Amer.)—Mrs. Miriam Freund of Ossining, N.Y. as natl. pres. Oct. 17. . . . **Haverford (Pa.) College**—Dr. Hugh Borton, ex-dir. Columbia U. East Asian Inst., named Oct. 16 to succeed Dr. Gilbert F. White (now U. of Chicago faculty member) as pres. in June 1957. . . . **Industrial Research Inst., Inc.**—Dr. Robt. D. Coghill, Abbott Labs. research dir., as pres. Apr. 17. . . . **Inland Steel Co.**—Clarence B. Randall, 65, retired as chrmn. with pres. Jos. L. Block succeeding him as chief exec. officer Apr. 30. . . . **Intl. Assn. of Chain Stores**—Lansing P. Shield, pres. of Grand Union Co., succeeded Henri Toulouse of France as pres. June 18. . . . **Intl. Harvester Co.**—ex-pres. John L. McCaffrey as chrmn. & chief exec. officer, Peter V. Moulder as pres. May 6. . . . **Investment Bankers Assn. of Amer.**—Robt. H. Craft, Chase Bank pres., as pres. Nov. 30. . . . **Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co.**—ex-pres. Geo. W. Kennedy as chrmn., Perry Williams as pres. Jan. 19. . . . **Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.**—ex-pres. Robt. B. Smallwood as chrmn. & chief exec. officer, Carl I. Wood as pres. June 18. . . . **Long Island R.R.**—Thos. M. Goodfellow, 48, succeeded retiring pres. Walter S. Franklin Jan. 1. . . . **P. Lorillard Co.**—Lewis Gruber as pres., ex.-pres. Wm. J. Halley as finance com. chrmn. Aug. 1. . . . **Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra**—Dr. Edw. van Beinum of Amsterdam as music dir. to succeed Alfred F. Wallenstein Jan. 21.

Massey-Harris-Ferguson Ltd. (Canada)—Col. W. E. Phillips as chrmn. & chief exec. officer to succeed Jas. S. Duncan (resigned due to ill health) July 8. . . . **R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.**—ex-pres. Jack I. Strauss as chrmn., Wheelock H. Bingham as pres. June 27. . . . **Manufacturers Trust Co.** (N.Y.)—ex-pres. Horace C. Flanigan as chrmn. & chief exec. officer, Eugene S. Hooper as pres. Sept. 10. . . . **McKesson & Robbins, Inc.**—Herman C. Nolen as pres. to succeed chrmn.-chief exec. officer Geo. Van Gorder July 25. . . . **Melville Shoe Corp.**—Ex-pres. Ward Melville as chrmn. & chief exec. officer, Robt. C. Erb as pres. Apr. 10. (Lester R. Fallon, 59, was named pres. of Melville's Thom McAn Shoe Co. when it was established as an autonomous firm Mar. 4.). . . . **Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. Co.**—Albert W. Schroeder, 39, succeeded John W. Devins, 67, as pres. Mar. 1. . . . **Montgomery Ward & Co.**—Louis E. Wolfson, 43, resigned as a director Jan. 27 but retained 59,000 common shares (less than 1% interest). [See Vol. XV, p. 180F] . . . **Montreal Stock Exchange** and **Canadian Stock Exchange**—Henry G. Norman, Canadian Consul Gen. in N.Y., named first paid pres. of 2 exchanges Aug. 8. . . . **Metropolitan Opera Assn.** (N.Y.)— Lauder Greenway as chrmn., Anthony Bliss as pres Jan. 10.

Natl. Academy of Design—painter Eliot Candee Clark, 72, as pres. Mar. 8. . . . **Natl. Assn. of Cost Accountants**—Philip J. Warner as pres. June 25. . . . **Natl. Assn. of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers**—Albert M. Myers (Springfield, Ill.) as pres. Feb. 21. . . . **Natl. Cotton Council**—Francis J. **Beatty** (Charlotte, N.C.) as pres., ex-pres. W. T. Wynn (Greenville, Miss.) as chrmn. Feb. 1. . . . **New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.**—Geo. Alpert, 57, Boston attorney, as pres. Jan. 20 to succeed Patrick B. McGinnis, who resigned over criticism of his admin. by commuter groups & minority of directors. [See p. 445E3; Vol. XIV, 143C3] . . . **New York Stock Exchange**—James Crane Kellogg 3d, 40, as chrmn. May 14. . . . **New York U.**—Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, 52, as pres. Oct. 1 to succeed Dr. Henry T. Heald. [See p. 231G1] . . . **Consolidated U. of North Carolina**—Wm. C. Friday, 36, as pres. Oct. 26. . . . **Norwich Pharmacal Co.**—Ex-pres. Melvin C. Eaton as chrmn to succeed Robt. S. Eaton, Geo. W. Bengert as pres. Apr. 29. . . . **Oglethorpe U.**—Don R. Wilson, 38, attorney & ex-Amer. Legion natl. cmndr, as pres. Oct. 1. . . . **Pabst Brewing Co.**—Marshall S. Lachner as pres. to succeed Harris Perlstein, 63, Feb. 14. . . . **Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co.**—Ex-pres. Asa V. Call as chrmn., T. S. Burnett as pres. Mar. 28. . . . **Pennsylvania State U.**—Dr. Eric A. Walker, ex-dean of Engrg. & Architecture, as pres. Oct. 1. [See p. 204D3] . . . **Philco Corp.**—James M. Skinner Jr., 67, as pres. Apr. 6 to succeed Jas. H. Carmine, retired. . . . **Pratt & Whitney Co., Inc.**—Edw. P. Gillane as pres.-gen. mgr. Nov. 1 to succeed Alexander H d'Arcambal, retired.

Ralston Purina Co.—Pres. Donald Danforth, 57, assumed chairmanship Jan. 4. [See Vol. XV, p. 427C3] . . . **Schiaparelli, Inc.**—Claude Bernheim as pres. Sept. 7. . . . **Smith-Corona, Inc.**—Edw. H. Litchfield, 42, U of Pittsburgh chancellor, as chrmn. Oct. 11. . . . **Square D Co.** (inc. merged Electric Controller & Mfg. Co.)—Francis W. Magin, 72, as chrmn., A. G. Patterson as pres. Jan. 4. . . . **Texas Co.**—Ex-pres. Augustus C. Long as chrmn. & chief exec. officer to succeed J. S. Leach (retired), Jas. W. Foley as pres. Oct. 1. . . . **Toronto Stock Exchange**—Arthur J. Trebilcock, 63, Toronto attorney, as first paid pres. May 23. . . . **Trans Continental Industries, Inc.**—Grover A. Whalen as pres. July 2. . . . **United Bag & Paper Corp.**—Alexander Calder Jr., 39, as pres. Mar. 1 to succeed chrmn. Alex. Calder Sr., 69. . . . **United Aircraft Corp.**—Ex-pres. H. M. Horner, 52, as chrmn., Wm. P. Gwinn, 48, as pres. & chief admin. officer May 14. [See p. 147D3] . . . **United Carbon Co.**—Thos. A. Whelan as pres. to succeed Thorne Koblegard, Sylvan C. Coleman as chrmn. Mar. 22. . . . **United Community Funds & Councils of Amer.**—Wm. M. Allen, 55, Boeing Airplane Co., pres., as chrmn. of 1956 United Community Campaigns of Amer. Apr. 1. . . . **United Hias Service**—Murry I. Gurfein, N.Y. attorney, as pres. Feb. 15 to succeed Ben Touster. . . . **U.S. Chamber of Commerce**—pres. John S. Coleman, 57, of Burroughs Corp. as pres. Mar. 16 to succeed A. Boyd Campbell. . . . **Veterans of Foreign Wars**—Cooper Thurman Holt, 32, of Chattanooga, Tenn. as natl. cmndr. Aug. 17.

Waltham Watch Co.—Jos. Axler as pres. Oct. 8. . . . **Ward Baking Co.**—Faris R. Russell, chrmn. & chief exec. officer, to additional post of pres. succeeding Edw. A. McLaughlin Apr. 11. . . . **Western Electric Co.**—Arthur B. Goetze as pres. Oct. 28 to succeed AT&T pres. Frederick R. Kappel. [See p. 445C3] . . . **Westinghouse Air Brake Co.**—A. King McCord as pres. & chief exec. officer Sept. 1. . . . **White Motor Co.**—J. N. Bauman as pres. May 2. . . . **Wilson & Co.**—Edw. Foss Wilson declined reelection as chrmn. Apr. 13. . . . **Women's Clubs, Gen. Fed. of**—Mrs Robt. I. C. Prout of Wakefield, Mich. as pres. May 18. . . . **Woods Hole (Mass.) Oceanographic Inst.**—Dr. Columbus O. Iselin, chief oceanographer, as dir. Aug. 16 to succeed retiring dir. Rear Adm. Edw. H. Smith. . . . **F. W. Woolworth Co.**—Pres. Jas. T. Leftwich as chrmn. to succeed Alfred L. Cornwell.

COMPANY EARNINGS

(Year's net & per-common-share profits)

Abbott Laboratories 1955—$9,683,002, $2.48; 1954—$8,702,028, $2.21. . . . **Abitibi Pwr. & Paper** 1955—$13,936,026, $3.20; 1954—$10,625,901, $2.49. . . . **ACF Industries** Yr. to Apr. 30, 1956—$8,007,583, $6.08; 1955—$6,855,320, $5.17. . . . **Acme Steel** 1955—$6,172,119, $3.11; 1954—$3,733,083, $1.88. . . . **Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd.** 1955—$10,441,834; 1954—$4,464,478. . . . **Allied Stores** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1956—$13,972,103, $5.09; 1955—$13,230,847, $5.50. . . . **Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.** 1955—$24,805,326, $6.05; 1954—$26,130,430, $7.20 (after $1,118,540 tax refund). . . . **Aluminium, Ltd.** 1955—$48,193,952, $4.83; 1954—$34,970,025, $3.87. . . . **Aluminum Co. of America** 1955—$87,600,808, $4.18; 1954—$61,875,155, $2.95. . . . **Amerada Petroleum Corp.** 1955—$25,363,673, $4.02; 1954—$19,777,648, $3.13. . . . **American Bakeries Co.** 1955—$5,404,545, $3.22; 1954—$4,431,143, $2.61. . . . **American Broadcasting-Paramount Theatres, Inc.** 1955—$8,373,373, $1.93; 1954—$4,931,487, $1.11. . . . **American Chain & Cable Co., Inc.** 1955—$6,079,199, $5.75; 1954—$3,473,774, $3.28. . . . **American Chicle Co.** 1955—$5,988,616, $4.61; 1954—$5,793,106, $4.46. . . . **American Cyanamid Co.** 1955—$38,713,666, $4.07; 1954—$27,050,370, $2.95. . . . **American Enka Corp.** Yr. to Jan. 1, 1956—$7,070,902, $5.22; 1955—$5,137,103, $4.60. . . . **American Express Co.** 1955—$5,433,000, $2.44; 1954—$4,684,860, $2.10. . . . **American & Forgn. Power** (only) 1955—$9,909,752, $1.37; 1954—$8,027,998, $1.11. **American & Forgn. Pwr.** (& subsidiaries) 1955—$14,465,771, $2.00; 1954—$13,752,625, $1.90. . . . **American Home Products** 1955—$20,536,619, $5.34; 1954—$16,211,391, $4.22. . . . **American Metal Co., Ltd.** 1955—$19,809,694, $5.81; 1954—$10,826,515, $3.13. . . . **American Motors Corp.** Net loss for yr. to Sept. 30, 1956—$19,746,243; net loss for 1955 period—$6,956,425 (after $9,700,000 tax credit) . . . **American Natural Gas** 1955—$14,856,446, $3.71; 1954—$12,967,581, $3.51. . . . **American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.** 1955—$22,634,367, $2.22; 1954—$20,423,215, $2.00. . . . **American Smelting & Refining** 1955—$33,529,094, $5.22; 1954—$21,477,610, $3.50. . . . **American Steel Foundries** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1956—$8,370,614, $6.85; 1955—$3,770,371, $3.17. . . . **American Stores Corp.** Yr. to Mar. 31, 1956—$8,334,564, $5.48; 1955—$7,015,128, $4.86. . . . **American Sugar Refining** 1955—$8,329,852, $11.59; 1954—$7,622,762, $10.02. . . . **American Tel. & Tel.** (only) 1955—$546,045,367, $10.77; 1954—$480,277,306, $10.41. **AT&T & subsidiaries** 1955—$664,243,416, $3.10; 1954—$549,931,223, $11.92. . . . **American Tobacco Co.** 1955—$51,661,990, $7.45; 1954—$43,051,087, $6.12 (after write-off of $2,198,146 of good will as a result of merger of American Cigarette & Cigar Co.). . . . **American Viscose Corp.** 1955—$24,709,000, $4.66; 1954—$10,487,000, $1.85. . . . **Anaconda Co.** 1955—$65,256,306, $7.52 (after deducting $15,927,784 flood damage to Connecticut Mills of American Brass Co.); 1954—$26,653,085, $3.07. . . . **Anaconda Wire & Cable** 1955—$7,015,496, $8.31; 1954—$4,700,215, $5.57. . . . **Anchor Hocking Glass Co.** 1955—$6,134,818, $4.13; 1954—$5,453,916, $3.65. . . . **Anderson, Clayton & Co.** Yr. to July 31, 1956—$12,441,241, $3.82; 1955—$8,174,892, $2.51. . . . **Anheuser-Busch, Inc.** 1955—$8,026,152, $1.67; 1954—$12,752,975, $2.65. . . . **Arkansas Fuel Oil Corp.** 1955—$8,224,000, $2.16; 1954—$7,185,823, $1.89. . . . **Armco Steel** 1955—$64,350,609, $6.05; 1954—$41,100,266, $3.93. . . . **Armstrong Cork Co.** 1955—$14,542,289, $2.83; 1954—$11,913,676, $2.45. . . . **Asbestos Corp., Ltd.** 1955—$5,039,169, $2.80; 1954—$4,366,918, $2.43. . . . **Ashland Oil & Refining Co.** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1956—$13,503,942, $2.13; 1955—$10,106,032, $1.56. . . . **Associated Dry Goods** Yr. to Jan. 28, 1955—$5,697,980, $3.48; 1954—$4,847,953, $3.06. . . . **Associated Tel. & Tel.** 1955—$10,677,785; 1954—$8,871,112. . . . **Atlantic Refining** 1955—$39,413,429, $4.25; 1954—$41,383,698, $4.47. . . . **Avon Products, Inc.** 1955—$6,250,614, $4.40; 1954—$4,885,795, $3.57.

Babcock & Wilcox Co. 1955—$13,487,000, $8.26; 1954—$15,212,000, $9.31. . . . **Barber Oil Corp.** 1955—$14,537,409 (including $14,160,761 from liquidating American Republics Corp. investment); 1954—$913,542. . . . **Beatrice Foods** Yr. to Feb. 29, 1956—$6,389,680, $4.51; 1955—$5,553,211, $4.28. . . . **Beaunit Mills** Yr. to Mar. 31, 1956—$8,978,127, $4.70; 1955—$3,849,724, $2.16. . . . **Bell Aircraft** 1955—$5,914,482, $2.25; 1954—$6,404,243, $2.47. . . . **Bell Telephone of Canada** 1955—$31,978,042, $2.43; 1954—$28,549,135, $2.44. . . . **Beneficial Finance Co.** 1955—$16,807,373, $1.71; 1954—$15,197,593, $1.55. . . . **Best Foods** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$6,789,520, $5.43; 1955—$4,925,428, $3.28. . . . **Black & Decker Mfg. Co** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1956—$5,020,185, $5.17; 1955—$3,695,776, $4.10. . . . **Boeing Airplane** 1955—$30,391,411, $9.33; 1954—$31,976,023, $9.85. . . . **Borden Co.** 1955—$21,653,536, $4.61; 1954—$22,724,336, $4.82. . . . **Borg-Warner Corp.** 1955—$41,075,784, $5.17 (including Byron Jackson Co. earnings); 1954—$24,460,075, $3.27. . . . **Brazilian Traction Light & Pwr. Co.** 1955—$18,492,251, $1.18; 1954—$19,849,015, $1.26. . . . **Bridgeport Brass** 1955—$5,539,386, $4.28; 1954—$5,105,198, $4.21. . . . **Briggs & Stratton Corp.** 1955—$6,602,380, $11.00; 1954—$5,039,548, $8.40. . . . **British American Oil Co.** 1955—$20,613,219, $2.27; 1954—$18,159,114, $2.16. . . . **British Columbia Power** 1955—$6,956,095, $2.05; 1954—$5,127,357, $1.62. . . . **British Petroleum** 1955—$126,863,080; 1954—$48,805,442. . . . **Brown Shoe Co.** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1956—$8,523,484, $4.65; 1955—$6,520,314, $4.42. . . . **Bucyrus-Erie Co.** 1955—$6,516,797, $4.19; 1954—$4,542,298, $2.92. . . . **Bullock's, Inc.** Yr. to Jan. 28, 1956—$5,305,862, $4.24; 1955—$4,647,063, $3.68. . . . **Burlington Industries** Yr. to Sept. 29, 1956—$15,265,000, $1.63 (excluding capital gain of $5,518,000 or 65c a share). . . . **Burroughs Corp.** 1955—$12,149,753, $2.19; 1954—$9,146,514, $1.83.

California Packing Yr. to Feb. 29, 1956—$11,449,003, $5.64; 1955—$8,867,955, $4.60. . . . **Campbell Soup Co.** Yr. to July 31, 1956—$29,243,557, $2.74; 1955—$29,133,197, $2.73. . . . **Canadian Gen. Electric** 1955—$6,077,267, $31.84; 1954—$7,139,759, $37.46. . . . **Canadian Industries, Ltd.** 1955—$6,455,947, $3.73. . . . **Canadian Natl. Railways** 1955—$10,717,689; 1954—net loss of $28,758,098. . . . **Canadian Pacific Ry.** 1955—$44,032,465, $2.95; 1954—$29,826,248, $1.94. . . . **Cannon Mills** 1955—$10,024,213, $4.86; 1954—$9,108,458, $4.39. . . . **Carnation Co.** 1955—$8,070,373, $3.87; 1954—$7,746,826, $3.84. . . . **Carpenter Steel** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$5,803,580, $6.79; 1955—$3,495,065, $4.09. . . . **Celanese Corp. of America** 1955—$15,393,943, $1.81; 1954—$6,590,268, $.32. . . . **Central Pwr. & Light Co.** 1955—$7,210,686, $41.20; 1954—$6,590,837, $37.66 (on combined preferred shares). . . . **Central & South West Corp.** 1955—$19,764,842, $2.04; 1954—$18,166,433, $2.00. . . . **Cerro de Pasco Corp.** 1955—$9,335,269, $6.49; 1954—$4,064,112, $2.98. . . . **Certain-teed Products Corp.** 1955—$8,055,056, $3.75; 1954—$5,315,721, $3.02. . . . **Champion**

Paper & Fibre Co. Yr. to Mar. 31, 1956—$13,103,384, $5.74; 1955—$10,201,717, $5.42. . . . **Chicago Corp.** 1955—$7,009,136, $1.67; 1954—$5,320,750, $1.51. . . . **Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific** 1955—$8,552,385, $2.81; 1954—$9,140,798, $1.67. . . . **Chicago Pneumatic Tool** 1955—$7,389,701, $6.57, (including foreign & domestic subsidiaries); 1954—$5,056,011, $4.78 (including only domestic subsidiaries). . . . **Chile Copper Co.** 1955—$30,795,827, $6.97; 1954—$13,995,642, $3.17. . . . **Cincinnati Gas & Electric** 1955—$14,032,854, $1.90; 1954—$12,791,356, $1.72. . . . **Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone** 1955—$6,805,998, $5.44; 1954—$6,450,145, $5.16. . . . **Cities Svc. Co.** 1955—$49,306,516, $4.88; 1954—$43,724,163, $4.32. . . . **C.I.T. Financial Corp.** 1955—$36,880,479, $4.03; 1954—$40,623,265, $4.40. . . . **City Stores Co.** Yr. to Jan. 28, 1956—$5,904,397; $2.49; 1955—$5,422,119, $2.40. . . . **Clark Equipment Co.** 1955—$9,535,626, $8.45; 1954—$5,710,986, $5.02. . . . **Cleveland Electric Illuminating** 1955—$17,810,321, $2.49; 1954—$14,063,819, $1.93. . . . **Climax Molybdenum Co.** 1955—$17,424,114, $6.78; 1954—$15,605,599, $6.07. . . . **Coca-Cola Co.** 1955—$27,484,483, $6.44; 1954—$25,943,845, $6.07. . . . **Colgate-Palmolive Co.** 1955—$14,007,977, $5.50; 1954—$12,502,606, $4.96. . . . **Colorado Fuel & Iron** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$16,662,653, $4.74; 1955—$10,887,163, $3.79. . . . **Colo. Interstate Gas** 1955—$9,536,160, $5.23; 1954—$4,134,242, $2.28. . . . **Columbia Gas System** 1955—$23,688,000, $1.20; 1954—$19,550,000, $1.09. . . . **Columbian Carbon** 1955—$6,305,977, $3.91; 1954—$4,558,718, $2.83. . . . **Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric** 1955—$6,646,000, $2.18; 1954—$5,274,000, $1.84. . . . **Combustion Engineering, Inc.** 1955—$5,624,741, $5.33; 1954—$6,611,408, $6.27. . . . **Commercial Credit Co.** 1955—$26,184,930, $5.22; 1954—$24,228,773, $4.86. . . . **Commonwealth Edison Co.** 1955—$46,460,734, $2.62; 1954—$44,871,388, $2.70. . . . **Connecticut Light & Pwr.** 1955—$9,239,595, $1.10; 1954—$9,103,019, $1.17. . . . **Consolidated Mining & Smelting** 1955—$32,959,584, $2.01; 1954—$24,569,964, $1.50. . . . **Consolidated Natural Gas** 1955—$23,258,390, $2.86; 1954—$19,636,031, $2.67. . . . **Consolidated Paper Corp., Ltd.** 1955—$13,747,019, $2.68; 1954—$11,848,327, $2.31. . . . **Container Corp. of America** 1955—$15,703,399, $6.09; 1954—$13,604,232, $5.31. . . . **Continental Baking Co.** 1955—$7,737,307, $5.69; 1954—$5,703,989, $4.00. . . . **Continental Oil Co.** 1955—$46,358,772, $4.75; 1954—$41,683,189, $4.28. . . . **Copper Range Co.** 1955—$9,040,059, $5.08; 1954—$2,223,184, $1.25. . . . **Corning Glass Works** Yr. to Jan. 1, 1956—$18,626,671, $2.76; 1955—$17,490,191, $2.59. . . . **Corn Products Refining** 1955—$20,492,893, $2.29; 1954—$16,251,461, $1.79. . . . **Crane Co.** 1955—$9,030,206, $3.60; 1954—$5,807,906, $2.25. . . . **Creole Petroleum** 1955—$292,943,913, $3.78; 1954—$239,650,741, $3.09. . . . **Crown Zellerbach Corp.** 1955—$44,128,000, $3.11; 1954—$36,515,000, $2.58. . . . **Cudahy Packing Co.** Yr. to Oct. 27, 1956—$6,137,335, $3.69; 1955—$2,702,755, $1.46. . . . **Curtis-Wright Corp.** 1955—$35,081,045, $4.75; 1954—$19,377,279, $2.50. . . . **Cutler-Hammer, Inc.** 1955—$5,629,703, $8.53; 1954—$4,093,050, $6.20.

Dana Corp. Yr. to Aug. 31, 1956—$17,342,919, $6.83; 1955—$15,302,957, $6.01. . . . **Delaware Pwr. & Light Co.** 1955—$5,113,714, $2.32; 1954—$4,663,311, $2.08. . . . **Denver & Rio Grande Western R.R.** 1955—$11,415,196, $5.01; 1954—$10,188,394, $4.47. . . . **Detroit Steel Corp.** 1955—$6,317,860, $2.07; 1954—$862,528, $.29. . . . **Diamond Alkali** 1955—$8,442,908, $3.38; 1954—$5,528,600, $2.14. . . . **Distillers Corp.-Seagram** Yr. to July 31, 1956—$23,022,546, $2.62 (after write-off for abandoned oil wells); 1955—$31,002,109, $3.54. . . . **Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.** Yr. to Nov. 30, 1956—$28,215,262, $7.65; 1955—$36,156,861, $9.80. . . . **Dow Chemical Co.** Yr. to May 31, 1956—$59,656,040, $2.52 (including operation of 3 foreign subsidiaries); 1955—$37,414,257, $1.64. . . . **Duke Pwr. Co.** 1955—$16,511,983, $1.80; 1954—$14,587,058, $1.66. . . . **Allen B. Du Mont Laboratories** 1955 net loss $3,674,000; 1954 net profit $7,597,262 (including $6,726,939 profit on sale of station WDTV), $3.17. . . . **E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.** 1955—$431,555,884, $9.26; 1954—$344,386,015, $7.33. . . . **Du Pont of Canada Securities** 1955—$6,368,976, $.86; 1954—$4,213,000, $.56.

Eastern Air Lines 1955—$13,309,497, $5.31; 1954—$7,152,012, $2.88. . . . **Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates** 1955—$5,157,205, $1.56; 1954—$2,848,525, $.67. . . . **Eastman Kodak Co.** Yr. to Dec. 25, 1955—$85,600,330, $4.66; 1954—$69,821,719, $3.99. . . . **Eaton Mfg. Co.** 1955—$13,285,496, $7.42; 1954—$8,559,021, $4.78. . . . **Ekco Products Co.** 1955—$5,171,869, $4.15; 1954—$4,601,127, $3.69. . . . **Electric Auto-Lite Co.** 1955—$10,102,860, $6.31; 1954—$714,184, $.45. . . . **Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry.** 1955—$6,953,338; 1954—$1,977,472. . . . **El Paso Natural Gas** 1955—$19,156,287, $3.08; 1954—$12,317,410, $1.89. . . . **Ex-Cell-O Corp.** Yr. to Nov. 30, 1955—$9,541,577, $5.41; 1954—$8,839,487, $5.20.

Fafnir Bearing Co. 1955—$5,265,259, $5.58; 1954—$2,864,771, $3.04. . . . **Falconbridge Nickel Mines** 1955—$8,072,283, $2.15; 1954—$4,660,945, $1.24. . . . **Federal-Mogul Bower Bearings** 1955—$7,843,000; $3.68; 1954—$5,858,000, $2.75. . . . **Federated Dept. Stores** Yr. to Jan. 28, 1956—$22,064,142, $3.07; 1955—$19,091,636, $2.63. . . . **Filtrol Corp.** 1955—$5,570,802, $4.23; 1954—$3,516,794, $2.67. . . . **Firestone Tire & Rubber** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1956—$60,538,848, $7.43; 1955—$55,378,916, $6.81. . . . **First Natl. Stores, Inc.** Yr. to Mar. 31, 1956—$8,071,326, $4.93 (after $723,226 flood losses); 53 weeks to Apr 2, 1955—$7,968,619, $4.86. . . . **Florida Pwr. Corp.** 1955—$6,941,249, $2.30; 1954—$6,143,599, $2.22. . . . **Fla. Pwr. & Light** 1955—$13,755,271, $2.05; 1954—$10,678,718, $1.75. . . . **Food Fair Stores** Yr. to Apr. 28, 1956—$8,603,034, $2.68; 1955—$7,373,401, $2.28. . . . **Food Machinery & Chemical** 1955—$14,881,575, $4.53; 1954—$12,122,125, $3.80. . . . **Ford Motor Co.** 1955—$436,990,975, $8.19; 1954—$227,838,876, $4.31. . . . **Ford Motor of Canada, Ltd.** 1955—$20,729,823, $12.50; 1954—$14,243,319, $8.59. . . . **Foremost Dairies, Inc.** 1955—$8,637,038; 1954—$6,101,920. . . . **Fraser Companies, Ltd.** 1955—$5,710,785, $2.56; 1954—$4,868,171, $2.16. . . . **Fruehauf Trailer Co.** 1955—$8,635,045; 1954—$4,510,238.

Robt. Gair Co., Inc. 1955—$9,320,000, $2.80 (including Southern Advance Bag & Paper Co., Inc., and Great Southern Box Co., Inc. & their subsidiaries acquired in 1955); 1954—$7,648,000, $2.29. . . . **General American Oil of Texas** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$8,735,172, $6.08; 1955—$7,677,671, $5.61. . . . **Gen. American Transportation** 1955—$12,491,456, $5.24; 1954—$11,380,466, $4.79. . . . **Gen. Cable** 1955—$6,547,558, $2.73; 1954—$5,219,933, $2.31. . . . **Gen. Dynamics Corp.** 1955—$21,254,386, $4.23 (including operations of Stromberg-Carlson Co., merged into Gen. Dynamics June 30, 1955); 1954—$22,777,226, $4.60. . . . **Gen. Electric** 1955—$200,923,835, $2.32, $198,913,221, $2.30. . . . **Gen. Mills** Yr. to May 31, 1956—$14,056,658, $5.68; 1955—$12,383,500, $5.02. . . . **Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp.** 1955—$35,276,581; 1954—$33,833,771. . . . **Gen. Motors** 1955—$1,189,477,082, $4.30; 1954—$805,973,897, $3.03. . . **Gen Portland Cement Co.** 1955—$8,195,780, $3.94; 1954—$6,833,256, $3.28. . . . **Gen. Public Utilities** 1955—$26,253,436, $2.71; 1954—$23,457,568, $2.48. . . . **Gen. Refractories Co.** 1955—$6,011,516, $4.87; 1954—$2,806,706, $2.27. . . . **Gen. Shoe Corp.** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1956—$5,912,698, $2.32; 1955—$5,262,135, $2.31. . . . **Gen. Telephone Corp.** 1955—$31,006,000, $2.63; 1954—$24,052,000, $2.09. . . . **Gen. Tire & Rubber Co.** Yr. to Nov. 30, 1955—$9,704,731, $6.29; 1954—$4,505,645, $3.18. . . . **Gimbel Bros., Inc.** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1956—$6,703,182, $3.16; 1955—$5,134,012, $2.34. . . . **Glidden Co.** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1956—$8,146,737, $3.55; 10 months to Aug. 31, 1955—$7,112,567, $3.10. . . . **B. F. Goodrich Co.** 1955—$46,662,127, $5.26; 1954—$38,815,737, $4.40. . . . **Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.** 1955—$59,665,845, $5.90; 1954—$48,055,196, $4.54. . . . **W. R. Grace & Co.** 1955—$18,780,394, $4.21; 1954—$14,794,326, $3.50. . . . **Granite City Steel** 1955—$12,610,820, $6.05; 1954—$4,012,192, $2.04. . . . **W. T. Grant Co.** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1956—$9,710,053, $3.72; 1955—$8,755,461, $3.36. . . . **Greyhound Corp.** 1955—$12,923,277, $1.18; 1954—$14,658,313, $1.35. . . . **Grinnell Mfg. Co.** 1955—$8,324,711, $16.64; 1954—$7,995,053, $15.99. . . . **Grumman Aircraft Engineering** 1955—$9,756,500, $4.43; 1954—$11,214,853, $5.09. . . . **Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R.R.** 1955—$6,853,693, $5.93; 1954—$6,084,753, $5.09. . . . **Gulf Oil Corp.** 1955—$218,063,510, $8.19; 1954—$182,813,045, $6.87.

Halliburton Oil Well Cementing 1955—$16,779,958, $5.12; 1954—$12,951,682, $3.95. . . . **Hancock Oil of Calif.** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$7,079,848, $2.02; 1955—$6,112,474, $1.74. . . . **M. A. Hanna Co.** 1955—$15,602,703, $4.96; 1954—$12,824,758, $4.03. . . . **Harbison-Walker Refractories** 1955—$7,719,060, $5.09; 1954—$4,484,670, $3.02. . . . **H. J. Heinz Co.** 53 weeks to May 2, 1956—$10,583,944, $6.09; 1955—$8,782,324, $5.02. . . . **Hershey Chocolate** 1955—$10,614,736, $4.23; 1954—$7,090,707, $2.75. . . . **Hilton Hotels Corp.** 1955—$9,104,760, $5.04; 1954—$5,738,073, $3.26. . . . **Honolulu Oil Corp.** 1955—$13,699,000; $3.65; 1954—$10,236,000, $2.73. . . . **Geo. A. Hormel & Co.** Yr. to Oct. 27, 1956—$5,126,072, $9.85; 1954—$3,820,947, $7.30. . . . **Household Finance** 1955—$16,877,670, $2.19; 1954—$16,861,796, $2.30. . . . **Humble Oil & Refining** 1955—$174,997,842, $4.88; 1954—$146,302,708, $4.08. . . . **Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co.** 1955—$20,740,675, $7.52; 1954—$12,864,124, $4.66. . . . **Hudson's Bay Co.** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1956—$5,417,000, $.97; 1955—$4,827,000, $.86.

Illinois Power Co. 1955—$12,509,804, $3.45; 1954—$10,344,554, $2.82. . . . **Imperial Oil, Ltd.** 1955—$62,145,140, $2.08; 1954—$49,582,585, $1.66. . . . **Imperial Tobacco of Canada, Ltd.** 1955—$8,190,188, $.85; 1954—$7,884,588, $.74. . . . **Indianapolis Pwr. & Light** 1955—$7,018,920, $1.88; 1954—$5,781,447, $1.62. . . . **Industrial Acceptance Corp., Ltd.** 1955—$7,394,892, $5.22; 1954—$6,837,286, $5.39. . . . **Industrial Rayon Corp.** 1955—$10,681,279, $5.77; 1954—$7,404,829, $4.01. . . . **Ingersoll-Rand Co.** 1955—$27,496,417, $4.54; 1954—$23,038,857, $3.80. . . . **Inspiration Consolidated Copper** 1955—$8,321,112, $7.04; 1954—$5,150,739, $4.36. . . . **Interlake Iron Corp.** 1955—$8,541,786, $4.38; 1954—$3,143,699, $1.61. . . . **Intl. Minerals & Chemical** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$5,401,723, $2.14; 1955—$6,321,903, $2.55. . . . **Intl. Nickel of Canada** 1955—$91,566,566, $6.14; 1954—$65,295,186, $4.34 (excluding $1,865,851 capital gain on sale of subsidiary). . . . **Intl. Paper** 1955—$83,105,016, $7.54; 1954—$67,475,584, $6.15 (excluding $6,014,162 or $.56 a share of extraordinary items). . . . **Intl. Pwr. Co., Ltd.** 1955—$6,015,517, $30.74; 1954—$6,174,149, $30.59. . . . **Intl. Tel. & Tel.** (only) 1955—$14,807,200, $2.06; 1954—$9,724,254, $1.35 (after $2,400,000 deduction for loss on disposal of assets). **IT&T & subsidiaries** 1955—$23,070,327, $3.21 (after $3,326,108 write-down on Argentine assets to reflect Argentine currency devaluation); 1954—$20,068,525, $2.80 (after $2,400,000 deduction for loss on disposal of assets). . . . **Interprovincial Pipe Line Co.** 1955—$7,031,000, $1.40; 1954—$6,051,000, $1.20. . . . **Island Creek Coal** 1955—$6,161,076, $3.17; 1954—$2,867,374, $1.43.

Joy Mfg. Co. Yr. to Sept. 30, 1956—$10,913,481, $6.10; 1955—$5,682,502, $3.18.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Yr. to May 31, 1956—$43,293,295, $2.86; 1955—$28,565,377, $2.03. . . . **Kansas City Southern Ry.** (& subsidiaries) 1955—$12,103,538, $11.13; 1954—$10,973,099, $10.02. . . . **Kansas Pwr. & Light Co.** 1955—$5,588,507, $1.73; 1954—$5,152,659, $1.56. . . . **Kellogg Co.** 1955—$13,782,205, $3.01; 1954—$12,665,028, $2.76. . . . **Kelsey-Hayes Wheel** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1956—$7,121,474, $5.28; 1955—$7,373,338, $6.06. . . . **Kennecott Copper** 1955—$125,516,291, $11.60 (after deducting $11,903,585 for flood & rehabilitation expense); 1954—$77,906,288, $7.20. . . . **Kentucky Utilities Co.** (& subsidiary) 1955—$6,029,855, $2.05; 1954—$5,823,560, $2.13. **Kentucky Utilities** (only) 1955—$5,838,591, $1.97; 1954—$5,690,472, $2.07. . . . **Kern County Land Co.** 1955—$11,804,411, $2.95; 1954—$11,972,079, $2.99. . . . **Keystone Steel & Wire** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$10,080,301, $5.38; 1954—$9,500,323, $5.07. . . . **Kimberly-Clark Corp.** Yr. to Apr. 30, 1956—$21,617,795, $2.82; 1955—$20,022,617, $2.61.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Yr. to June 2, 1956—$8,037,971, $2.05; 1955—$5,433,402, $1.35. . . . **Eli Lilly & Co.** 1955—$16,328,081, $2.12; 1954—$11,342,662, $1.48. . . . **Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.** 1955—$5,309,782, $3.40; 1954—$4,674,907, $3.23. . . . **Link-Belt Co.** 1955—$7,602,960, $4.45; 1954—$5,447,542, $3.24. . . . **Loblaw Groceterias, Ltd.** Yr. to June 2, 1956—$5,668,088, $5.86; 1955—$5,004,089, $5.25. . . . **Lockheed Aircraft** 51 weeks ended Dec. 25, 1955—$17,332,172, $6.12; 52 weeks ended Dec. 31, 1954—$22,445,966, $7.94. . . . **Lone Star Cement Corp.** 1955—$14,779,047, $5.11; 1954—$12,626,077, $4.37. . . . **Lone Star Gas** 1955—$12,682,675, $2.14; 1954—$10,875,164, $1.82. . . . **Long Bell Lumber of Mo.** 1955—$9,730,463, $4.89; 1954—$3,748,107, $1.88. . . . **P. Lorillard Co.** 1955—$6,596,000, $2.07; 1954—$6,342,143, $1.98. . . . **Louisiana & Arkansas Ry.** 1955—$5,635,076; 1954—$4,868,691. . . . **Louisiana Land & Exploration Co.** 1955—$13,438,505, $4.51; 1954—$12,929,467, $4.34. . . . **M. Lowenstein & Sons** 1955—$10,812,265, $4.01; 1954—$6,811,551, $2.50.

R. H. Macy & Co. Yr. to July 28, 1956—$6,348,725, $3.07 (excluding $1,285,604 capital profit equal to $.74 a share); 1955—$5,615,300, $2.64. . . . **Magma Copper Co.** 1955—$6,227,572, $5.43; 1954—$5,535,297, $5.18. . . . **Marathon Corp.** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1956—$9,122,353, $2.53; 1955—$9,197,053, $2.51. . . . **Marshall Field & Co.** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1956—$7,414,392, $3.49; 13 months ended Jan. 31, 1955—$6,533,777, $3.01. . . . **Glen L. Martin Co.** 1955—$13,285,297, $4.92; 1954—$20,052,315, $7.85. . . . **Masonite Corp.** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1956—$7,177,079, $4.98; 1955—$6,093,359, $4.23. . . . **Massey-Harris-Ferguson** Yr. to Oct. 31, 1955—$7,521,031, $.70; 1954—$7,194,814, $.76. . . . **May Dept. Stores** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1956—$19,457,303, $3.10; 1955—$16,996,400, $2.70. . . . **Maytag Co.** 1955—$6,267,174, $3.51; 1954—$6,736,494, $3.68. . . . **McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd.** 1955—$10,283,094, $3.85; 1954—$7,940,283, $2.95. . . . **McDonnell Aircraft Corp.** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$6,751,569, $4.55; 1955—$4,555,795, $3.07. . . . **McGraw Electric Co.** 1955—$9,501,000, $4.51; 1954—$9,417,000, $4.59. . . . **McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.** 1955—$6,283,951, $7.14; 1954—$5,924,300, $6.73. . . . **McKesson & Robbins** Yr. to Mar. 31, 1956—$8,802,214, $4.75; 1955—$7,330,363, $3.97. . . . **Mead Corp.** (including Chillicothe Paper Co. & Mead Sales Co., purchased in 1955) Yr. to Dec. 25, 1955—$10,643,135, $6.29; 1954—$6,961,379, $4.54. . . . **Melville Shoe** 1955—$6,354,731, $2.24; 1954—$5,979,952, $2.11. . . . **Merck & Co.** 1955—$15,714,342, $1.40; 1954—$12,614,086, $1.09. . . . **Merritt-Chapman & Scott** 1955—$10,745,822, $2.42; 1954—$3,211,524, $2.07 (pro forma basis; taking into account 4 major companies acquired in 1955). . . . **Metropolitan Edison Co.** 1955—$6,733,638, $26.40; 1954—$6,541,524, $25.65 (based on combined preferred shares). . . . **Miami Copper Co.** 1955—$6,496,927, $8.74; 1954—$2,236,822, $3.01. . . . **Michigan Bell Telephone** 1955—$27,018,844; 1954—$23,154,463. . . . **Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.** 1955—$7,594,190, $1.39; 1954—$7,194,567, $1.61. . . . **Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator** 1955—$19,275,000, $2.98; 1954—$15,345,203, $2.42. . . .

Minnesota Mining & Mfg. 1955—$34,699,370, $4.14; 1954—$24,624,225, $2.95. . . . **Minnesota & Ontario Paper** 1955—$7,436,693, $5.78; 1954—$6,067,570, $4.72. . . . **Mission Corp.** 1955—$5,741,916, $1.39; 1954—$5,739,385, $1.39. . . . **Mississippi River Fuel** 1955—$6,847,734, $2.02; 1954—$5,890,617, $1.73. . . . **Monongahela Pwr. Co.** 1955—$5,573,646, $29.33; 1954—$5,054,995, $26.60 (on preferred shares). . . . **Montana Pwr. Co.** 1955—$8,720,873, $3.02; 1954—$7,399,752, $2.53. . . . **Montgomery Ward & Co.** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1956—$35,441,046, $5.23; 1955—$35,232,600, $5.20. . . . **Moore Corp., Ltd.** 1955—$7,638,194, $3.50; 1954—$6,288,765, $2.87. . . . **Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.** 1955—$5,502,030, $2.81; 1954—$4,650,-156, $2.42. . . . **Philip Morris, Inc.** 1955—$11,526,-261, $3.63; 1954—$11,375,276, $3.53. . . . **Morrison-Knudsen Co.** 1955—$6,011,573, $2.94; 1954—$5,559,166, $2.72. . . . **Motorola, Inc.** 1955—$8,-490,539, $4.39; 1954—$7,572,024, $3.91. . . . **Mountain States Tel. & Tel.** 1955—$22,626,535, $8.85; 1954—$16,803,781, $7.25.

Natl. Cash Register 1955—$15,387,861, $2.33; 1954—$12,729,002, $1.94. . . . **Natl. Container Corp.** 1955—$8,397,816, $2.48; 1954—$3,527,769, $1.01. . . . **Natl. Cylinder Gas** 1955—$5,583,170, $2.35; 1954—$5,180,537, $2.17. . . . **Natl. Dairy Products** 1955—$40,346,953, $2.98; 1954—$37,393,-012, $2.77. . . . **Natl. Distillers Products** 1955—$15,514,127, $1.60; 1954—$13,713,300, $1.38. . . . **Natl. Fuel Gas Co.** 1955—$6,599,295, $1.57; 1954—$5,850,611, $1.40. . . . **Natl. Gypsum Co.** 1955—$15,763,690, $4.61; 1954—$13,144,128, $4.56. . . . **Natl. Lead Co.** 1955—$47,889,941, $4.02; 1954—$36,618,651, $3.05. . . . **Natl. Supply Co.** 1955—$11,443,492, $7.50; 1954—$9,328,436, $6.05. . . . **Natl. Tea** 1955—$7,236,548, $3.41; 1954—$6,519,-436, $3.20. . . . **J. J. Newberry Co.** 1955—$5,845,-129, $3.59; 1954—$4,883,986, $2.96. . . . **New England Electric System** 1955—$12,448,259, $1.24; 1954—$11,596,260, $1.24. . . . **New England Pwr.** 1955—$6,058,252; 1954—$6,759,488. . . . **Newmont Mining Corp.** 1955—$11,795,664, $4.44; 1954—$9,786,560, $3.68. . . . **N.Y. Central R.R.** (& subsidiaries) 1955—$57,147,346, $8.78; 1954—$13,668,-578, $2.12. . . . **Niagara Mohawk Pwr. Corp.** 1955—$29,373,814, $2.22; 1954—$27,759,626, $2.11. . . . **North American Aviation** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1956—$28,760,962, $3.59; 1955—$32,349,176, $4.04. . . . **Northern Illinois Gas** 1955—$7,941,356, $1.22; 1954—$6,229,108, $.95. . . . **Northern Indiana Public Svc.** 1955—$11,529,223, $2.73; 1954—$10,139,028, $2.45. . . . **Northern Natural Gas** 1955—$14,384,796, $3.56; 1954—$11,477,394, $2.76. . . . **Northwestern Bell Telephone** 1955—$23,271,743; 1954—$20,567,327.

Ohio Bell Telephone 1955—$30,753,850; 1954—$24,661,670. . . . **Oklahoma Natural Gas** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1956—$6,240,000, $2.14; 1955—$5,355,-000, $1.80. . . . **Olin Mathieson Chemical** 1955—$44,558,000, $3.51; 1954—$38,075,000, $3.11. . . . **O'Okiep Copper Co., Ltd.** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$15,334,558, $15.02; 1955—$9,578,693, $9.38. . . . **Otis Elevator Co.** 1955—$12,242,792, $2.97; 1954—$9,622,844, $2.33. . . . **Outboard Marine Corp.** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1956—$12,097,690, $5.06; 1955—$7,863,699, $3.68.

Pacific Pwr. & Light 1955—$6,789,000, $1.80; 1954—$5,871,000, $1.54. . . . **Pacific Tel. & Tel.** 1955—$79,054,017, $9.82; 1954—$62,381,988, $8.89. . . . **Pacific Western Oil Corp.** 1955—$11,182,071, $1.94; 1954—$12,517,813, $2.18. . . . **Pan American World Airways** 1955—$10,165,000, $1.66; 1954—$10,387,297, $1.69. . . . **Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line** 1955—$17,396,817, $5.01; 1954—$14,892,246, $4.26. . . . **Paramount Pictures Corp.** 1955—$9,-707,929, $4.49; 1954—$9,003,802, $4.10. . . . **Parke, Davis & Co.** 1955—$14,322,015, $2.92; 1954—$10,493,502, $2.14. . . . **Penn-Dixie Cement** 1955—$6,876,121, $2.72; 1954—$4,854,085, $2.24. . . . **J. C. Penney Co.** 1955—$46,139,609, $5.60; 1954—$43,616,938, $5.30. . . . **Pennsylvania Electric Co.** 1955—$11,991,409, $38.07; 1954—$11,012,518, $34.96 (on combined preferred shares). . . . **Pennsylvania R.R.** (only) 1955—$41,183,533, $3.13; 1954 $18,552,235, $1.41. **Pennsylvania R.R. System** 1955—$50,208,856, $3.81; 1954—$28,259,519, $2.15. . . . **Peoples Gas Light & Coke** 1955—$14,018,430, $11.40; 1954—$12,167,857, $10.88. . . . **Pepsi-Cola Co.** 1955—$9,456,766, $1.60; 1954—$6,212,690, $1.07. . . . **Permanente Cement Co.** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1956—$6,287,909, $2.21; 1955—$5,053,747, $1.80. . . . **Chas Pfizer & Co., Inc.,** 1955—$15,326,000, $2.94; 1954—$15,200,000, $2.95. . . . **Phelps Dodge Corp.** 1955—$72,319,224, $7.13; 1954—$41,249,391, $4.07 (after depletion). . . . **Philco Corp.** 1955—$8,423,329, $2.13; 1954—$6,768,965, $1.69. . . . **Phillips Petroleum Co.** 1955—$95,203,057, $5.55; 1954—$76,234,679, $5.20. . . . **Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal** 1955—$14,156,218, $6.55; 1954—$11,-108,249, $5.15. . . . **Pittsburgh Steel** 1955—$7,-515,470, $4.31; 1954—$2,170,694, $.60. . . . **Placer Dvpt., Ltd.** Yr. to Apr. 30, 1956—$11,040,453, $4.28; 1955—$2,126,218, $.82. . . . **Plantation Pipe Line Co.** 1955—$5,889,200; 1954—$5,108,334. . . . **Plymouth Oil Co.** 1955—$6,888,159, $2.83; 1954—$6,759,061, $2.78. . . . **Powell River Co., Ltd.** 1955—$12,197,018, $2.90; 1954—$11,258,311, $2.68. . . . **Price Bros. & Co. Ltd.** 1955—$9,172,873, $4.09; 1954—$8,075,890, $3.59. . . . **Procter & Gamble** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$59,316,471, $3.05; 1955—$57,471,371, $2.96. . . . **Public Svc. Co. of Colorado** 1955—$9,640,518, $2.69; 1954—$7,823,518, $2.31. . . . **Public Svc. of Indiana** 1955—$12,536,-223, $2.35; 1954—$12,175,837, $2.38. . . . **Pullman, Inc.** 1955—$9,578,912, $4.34; 1954—$13,305,-867, $6.05. . . . **Pure Oil Co.** 1955—$35,164,226, $4.05; 1954—$31,163,000, $3.65.

Quaker Oats Co. Yr. to June 30, 1956—$11,588,-000, $3.13; 1955—$10,085,565, $2.75.

Radio Corp. of America 1955—$47,525,465, $3.16; 1954—$40,525,459, $2.66. . . . **Ralston Purina Co.** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1956—$14,265,814, $11.23; 1955—$12,613,897, $9.91. . . . **Rayonier, Inc.** 1955—$15,917,652, $2.87; 1954—$11,866,016, $2.05. . . . **Remington Arms Co., Inc.** 1955—$7,913,823, $1.03; 1954—$7,476,951, $.98. . . . **Republic Aviation Corp.** 1955—$14,731,134, $10.01; 1954—$8,976,523, $6.10. . . . **Revere Copper & Brass** 1955—$11,281,-984, $8.90 (including $457,336 insurance recovery on 1954 hurricane losses); 1954—$10,276,994, $7.98 (after provision of $1,455,516 for hurricane losses). . . . **Reynolds Metals** 1955—$34,306,521, $3.41; 1954—$20,280,908, $2.02. . . . **Rheem Mfg. Co.** 1955 $5,243,580, $3.10; 1954—$6,026,852, $3.67. . . . **Richfield Oil Corp.** 1955—$29,609,448, $7.40; 1954—$25,570,701, $6.39. . . . **Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$23,403,836; 1955—$16,583,725. . . . **Rockwell Spring & Axle** 1955—$17,310,485, $3.79; 1954—$12,107,517, $2.65. . . . **Royal McBee Corp.** Yr. to July 31, 1956—$5,665,803, $3.47; 1955—$3,633,067, $2.14.

Safeway Stores 1955—$13,621,803, $2.35; 1954—$13,983,771, $3.52. . . . **St. Joseph Lead** 1955—$12,729,820, $4.68; 1954—$7,523,503, $2.77. . . . **St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd.** 1955—$7,062,842, $6.40; 1954—$4,451,038, $4.04. . . . **St. Regis Paper Co.** 1955—$19,047,755, $2.95; 1954—$14,930,489, $2.62. . . . **Schenley Industries, Inc.** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1956—$8,438,783, $1.93; 1955—$6,116,793, $1.40. . . . **Schering Corp.** 1955—$8,292,000, $4.71; 1954—$1,559,000, $.89. . . . **Scott Paper Co.** 1955—$21,-336,139, $2.65; 1954—$18,820,340, $2.33. . . . **Scovill Mfg. Co.** 1955—$5,507,892, $3.86; 1954—$4,404,758, $3.20. . . . **Seaboard Finance Co.** Yr. to Sept. 30, 1956—$6,716,804, $1.40; 1955—$5,-377,716, $1.16. . . . **Seaboard Oil Co.** 1955—$7,-542,294, $2.06; 1954—$7,470,307, $2.04. . . . **Sears, Roebuck & Co.** Yr. to Jan. 31, 1956—$158,766,665, $2.15; 1955—$141,343,003, $1.94. . . . **Service Pipe Line Co.** 1955—$14,562,002; 1954—$11,022,304. . . . **Shell Oil** 1955—$125,531,950, $4.56 (including net profit of $6,114,482 or $.22 a share on sale of Shellane assets); 1954—$121,126,546, $4.41. . . . **Sheraton Corp. of America** Yr. to Apr. 30, 1956—$6,651,047, $1.80; 1955—$8,874,454, $2.39. . . . **Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd.** 1955—$7,049,436, $.86; 1954—$467,918, $.06. . . . **Sherwin-Williams Co.** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1956—$13,995,115. $10.49; 1955—$11,979,595, $8.89. . . . **Signal Oil & Gas Co.** 1955—$9,640,400, $2.46; 1954—$9,313,280, $2.38. . . . **SIMCA** 1955—$7,139,807, $2.45; 1954—$4,133,094, $1.42. . . . **Simmons Co.** 1955—$6,625,110, $5.31; 1954—$5,358,019, $4.18. . . . **Sinclair Oil** 1955—$80,709,954, $6.01; 1954—$74,623,256, $6.05. . . . **Singer Mfg. Co.** 1955—$18,146,901, $4.03; 1954—$11,889,340, $2.64. . . . **Skelly Oil Co.** 1955—$32,240,262, $5.61; 1954—$29,455,250, $5.12. . . . **A. O. Smith Corp.** Yr. to July 31, 1956—$7,103,639, $7.10; 1955—$6,013,348, $6.01. . . . **Howard Smith Paper Mills** 1955—$6,146,659, $3.34; 1954—$5,020,256, $2.70. . . . **Socony Mobil Oil Co.** 1955—$207,434,017, $5.93; 1954—$183,805,995, $5.25. . . . **South Carolina Electric & Gas** 1955—$5,146,699, $1.35; 1954—$4,727,195, $1.33. . . . **Southern Bell Tel. & Tel.** 1955—$64,187,824; 1954—$56,994,339. . . . **Southern California Edison** (only) 1955—$29,172,504, $3.22; 1954—$26,618,255, $2.95. **Southern California Edison** (& subsidiary) 1955—$29,628,919, $3.28; 1954—$27,170,579, $3.02. . . . **South Penn Oil** 1955—$6,067,429, $3.64; 1954—$5,056,904. $3.14. . . . **Southwestern Gas & Electric** 1955—$5,265,151, $2.04; 1954—$4,886,135, $2.13. . . . **Southwestern Public Svc. Co.** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1956—$7,377,796, $1.64; 1955—$6,874,-998, $1.54. . . . **Spencer Chemical Co.** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$5,924,485, $4.73; 1955—$5,118,454, $4.04. . . . **Sperry Rand Corp.** Yr. to Mar. 31, 1956—$46,348,878, $1.80. . . . **Square D Co.** 1955—$8,386,064, $4.95; 1954—$5,683,734, $3.35. . . . **Standard Brands, Inc.** 1955—$10,563,450, $3.01; 1954—$10,575,042, $3.06. . . . **Standard Oil of Calif.** 1955—$231,138,655, $7.31; 1954—$211,872,-447, $6.70. . . . **Standard Oil (Ind.)** 1955—$157,-117,828, $4.81; 1954—$117,156,768, $3.73. . . . **Standard Oil of Ky.** 1955—$12,667,299, $4.86; 1954—$12,385,412, $4.75. . . . **Standard Oil (N.J.)** & subsidiaries 1955—$709,309,992, $3.61; 1954—$584,793,158, $2.98. . . . **Standard Oil of Ohio** 1955—$23,008,465, $5.53; 1954—$18,527,085, $4.41. . . . **Stanley Works** 1955—$5,642,816, $6.95; 1954—$3,894,813, $4.84. . . . **Stauffer Chemical** 1955—$12,299,181, $4.04; 1954—$9,209,723, $3.02. . . . **Steep Rock Iron Mines, Ltd.** 1955—$9,239,718, $1.14; 1954—$4,251,180; $.53. . . . **Sterling Drug Co.** 1955—$15,683,631, $4.01; 1954—$12,401,085, $3.13. . . . **Stewart-Warner Corp.** 1955—$6,163,-217, $4.27; 1954—$2,757,436, $2.05. . . . **Stone & Webster** 1955—$5,265,933, $2.50; 1954—$4,572,689, $2.17. . . . **Studebaker-Packard Corp.** 1955—$29,-705,093 net loss. . . . **Sunbeam Corp.** 53 weeks to Mar. 31, 1956—$10,178,280, $3.33; 1955 (52 weeks)—$6,853,824, $2.24. . . . **Sunshine Biscuits, Inc.** 1955—$6,090,873, $5.96; 1954—$6,007,729, $5.88. . . . **Superior Oil (Calif.)** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1956—$5,040,752, $11.94; 1955—$3,395,446, $8.04. . . . **Swift & Co.** Yr. to Oct. 27, 1956—$14,012,210, $2.36; 1955—$22,893,155, $3.87. . . . **Sylvania Electric Products** 1955—$13,812,970, $4.29; 1954—$9,480,941, $2.92.

Tennessee Corp. 1955—$7,661,627, $4.20; 1954—$6,481,549, $3.55. . . . **Tennessee Gas Transmission** 1955—$30,316,277, $1.76; 1954—$22,075,520, $1.22. . . . **Texas Co.** 1955—$262,729,738, $9.57; 1954—$226,140,761, $8.24. . . . **Texas Eastern Transmission** 1955—$16,793,525, $2.11; 1954— $12,-986,145, $1.70. . . . **Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.** 1955—$32,356,404, $3.23; 1954—$30,544,951, $3.05. . . . **Texas Pacific Coal & Oil** 1955—$7,949,373, $2.22; 1954—$7,856,034, $2.19. . . . **Thompson Products, Inc.** 1955—$11,340,792, $4.03; 1954—$11,678,645, $4.25. . . . **Tide Water Associated Oil** 1955—$37,-789,769, $3.03; 1954—$34,547,239, $3.13. . . . **Time, Inc.** 1955—$9,195,588, $4.72; 1954—$8,056,-905, $4.13. . . . **Timken Roller Bearing** 1955—$22,100,165, $9.13; 1954—$10,658,159, $4.40. . . . **Transamerica Corp.** 1955—$33,872,926, $3.16; 1954—$40,652,943, $4.13. . . . **Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line** 1955—$9,987,027, $1.15; 1954—$8,550,-719, $1.01. . . . **Trans World Airlines** 1955—$5,-407,192, $1.62; 1954—$10,336,132, $3.10. . . . **Twentieth Century-Fox Film** 53 weeks to Dec. 31, 1955—$6,025,039, $2.28; 52 weeks to Dec. 25, 1954—$8,044,524, $3.04.

Union Electric Co. of Mo. 1955—$19,763,000, $1.70; 1954—$19,278,644, $1.65. . . . **Union Oil Co. of Calif.** 1955—$30,522,963, $4.13; 1954—$35,-887,920, $4.78. . . . **Union Tank Car Co.** 1955—$6,118,623, $2.60; 1954—$5,136,507, $2.39. . . . **United Aircraft Corp.** 1955—$31,064,924, $6.14; 1954—$25,996,232, $5.10. . . . **United Air Lines** 1955—$11,244,577, $3.85; 1954—$9,617,694, $3.52. . . . **United Carbon Co.** 1955—$5,560,201, $4.66; 1954—$4,656,769, $3.90. . . . **United Fruit Co.** 1955—$33,539,366, $3.82; 1954—$31,459,780, $3.58. . . . **United Gas Corp.** 1955—$26,155,913, $2.03; 1954—$26,749,356, $2.07. . . . **United Merchants & Mfrs.** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$13,810,113, $2.44; 1955—$15,542,804, $2.75. . . . **United Shoe Machinery** Yr. to Feb. 29, 1956—$18,719,413, $7.91; 1955—$7,177,481, $2.93. . . . **U.S. Pipe & Foundry** 1955—$11,299,859, $3.07; 1954—$8,958,255, $2.43. . . . **U.S. Lines** 1955—$8,682,883, $5.34; 1954—$5,177,454, $3.17. . . . **U.S. Plywood** Yr. to Apr. 30, 1956—$11,276,600, $5.22; 1955—$7,638,100, $4.07. . . . **U.S. Steel** 1955—$370,099,353, $6.44; 1954—$195,417,611, $3.23. . . . **Utah Pwr. & Light** 1955—$6,887,183, $3.10; 1954—$5,878,521, $2.88.

Vanadium Corp of America 1955—$5,429,008, $4.65; 1954—$2,808,672, $2.40. . . . **Venezuelan Petroleum Co.** 1955—$5,038,613, $1.25; 1954—$3,-621,338, $.90. . . . **Vick Chemical Co.** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$7,008,026, $4.39; 1955—$6,528,797, $4.36. . . . **Visking Corp.** 1955—$5,078,558, $2.35; 1954—$3,623,381, $1.68.

Waite Amulet Mines, Ltd. 1955—$7,390,784, $2.24; 1954—$7,923,063, $2.40. . . . **Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts** Yr. to Aug. 31, 1956—$21,-079,312, $7.30; 1955—$19,327,468, $6.70. . . . **Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Inc.** 1955—$8,066,624, $3.83; 1954—$6,378,092, $2.92. . . . **Warren Petroleum Corp.** Yr. to June 30, 1956—$10,339,048, $5.31; 1955—$10,120,749, $5.20. . . . **Webb & Knapp, Inc.** 1955—$5,145,709; 1954—$3,-587,310. . . . **Western Electric Co.** 1955—$63,339,-798, $4.98; 1954—$55,836,430, $4.83. . . . **Western Md. Ry.** 1955—$8,224,636, $10.19; 1954—$7,225,-463, $8.68. . . . **Westinghouse Air Brake** 1955—$12,357,959, $2.98; 1954—$7,763,546, $1.88. . . . **Westinghouse Electric** 1955—$42,802,747, $2.46; 1954—$79,921,732, $4.78. . . . **West Penn Electric** 1955—$17,394,066, $2.05; 1954—$15,864,876, $1.87. . . . **West Penn Pwr. Co.** 1955—$13,166,712, $3.24; 1954—$12,270,847, $2.98. . . . **West Point Mfg. Co.** Yr. to Aug. 25, 1956—$5,570,862, $1.83; 1955—$5,060,757, $1.70. . . . **Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.** 1955—$49,241,030, $1.98; 1954—$35,510,355, $1.43. . . . **Whirlpool-Seeger Corp.** 1955—$14,129,908 (combined results of operations of Whirlpool & Seeger from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, date of merger, & of Whirlpool-Seeger Sept. 15-Dec. 31). . . . **White Motor Co.** 1955—$6,061,180, $5.90; 1954—$4,888,644, $5.37. . . . **Winn-Dixie Stores** 53 weeks to June 30, 1956—$10,425,675, $1.68; 1955 (52 weeks)—$6,820,015, $1.10. . . . **Wisconsin Electric Pwr.** 1955—$12,162,209, $2.36; 1954—$11,908,221, $2.31. . . . **Wisconsin Pwr. & Light** 1955—$5,868,-841, $1.72; 1954—$5,218,458, $1.67. . . . **Wisconsin Public Svc.** 1955—$5,221,419, $1.74; 1954—$4,-667,621, $1.52. . . . **Woodward Iron Co.** 1955—$8,716,984, $4.12; 1954—$5,822,555, $2.75. . . . **F. W. Woolworth Co.** 1955—$34,155,898, $3.52; 1954—$26,948,193, $2.78. . . . **Worthington Corp.** 1955—$7,214,989, $5.21; 1954—$6,938,826, $5.10. . . . **Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.** 1955—$11,643,060, $5.91; 1954—$11,412,579, $5.80.

Zenith Radio Corp. 1955—$8,034,491, $16.31; 1954—$5,676,264, $11.53.